

REPORT

OF A

PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY

OF

REGINA

SEPTEMBER, 1913/

MADE BY THE

Department of Temperance and Moral Reform of
the Methodist Church

AND THE

Board of Social Service and Evangelism of the
Presbyterian Church

L
HN 110, R3 M6

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
A. What is a Social Survey.....	3	VII. Recreation—(Continued)	
B. Introduction	4	5. Newsboys.	
C. The Survey:—		6. Pool Rooms.	
I. The Field	5	7. Dance Halls.	
1. General Facts and Figures.		VIII. Hospitality	27
2. Building Records.		1. Boarding and Lodging.	
3. Population.		2. Restaurants.	
II. Municipal Administration	9	3. Bar Rooms.	
1. Organization.		IX. Social Life	28
2. Political Life.		X. Delinquency	29
III. Public Health	11	XI. Dependency	33
1. Vital Statistics.		XII. Church Life	34
2. Hospitals.		XIII. The East End	36
IV. Housing	15	1. The Community.	
1. New Building By-law.		2. Plumbing.	
2. Provincial Plans for New Townships.		3. Sanitary Conditions.	
3. Rentals.		4. Owners and Tenants.	
4. Land Values.		5. House and Room Rentals.	
V. Industrial Conditions	18	6. Persons and Families to a Room.	
1. Organized Labor.		7. Overcrowding.	
2. Wages in Saskatchewan.		8. Occupation.	
VI. Education	20	9. Wages.	
1. Public Schools.		10. School Attendance.	
2. Suggestions.		11. Separate Schools.	
3. Public Library.		12. Church Attendance by Nationalities.	
4. Newspapers and Periodicals.		13. Churches Attended.	
VII. Recreation	24	XIV. Social Centres	46
1. Parks.		1. Bar Rooms.	
2. Playgrounds.		2. Pool Rooms.	
3. Athletics.		3. Dance Halls.	
4. Theatres.		4. An Incident.	

REGINA

WHAT IS A SOCIAL SURVEY?

The city, like the individual, may be the builder of her own destiny. She has only to set up an ideal for herself, pass through a period of introspection and self-analysis to discover exactly her present state and the steps that must be taken that she may become the ideal city.

Until very recently, and it is true of the vast majority still, the great desideratum of our cities was bigness. They pressed on to this goal blindly, regardless of the waste of life and property and the other evils which attended such a mad career. These evils have become sufficiently great to give pause to some cities in America. Such a close student of American life as ex-Ambassador James Bryce has said that the large city is an abnormality and some of the crowded centres of population are beginning to question if the cost of being big is not too great. A few have found a new ideal—that of being better places in which to live.

Out of this civic self-analysis the social survey has grown. It is, therefore, not a muck-raking project; neither is it investigation merely for investigation's sake. It is rather the method by which the community seeks to learn the social facts of its life so that it may intelligently plan the next steps in social advance.

This movement on the part of cities to know themselves was instituted in London by Charles Booth, a wealthy ship-owner. His work, which occupied the last twenty years of the last century, and cost a quarter-million dollars, was largely the inspiration and the basis for the widespread movement for civic betterment which has since possessed old London. Next, the City of York was studied by Seebohm Rowntree, and the social workers of the Old Land were placed in possession of the significant social facts concerning a large and a small city.

In the New York Tenement House investigation at the beginning of the century, Robert W. de Forest and Lawrence Veiller made a diagnosis of the tenement house problem of the American metropolis, and furnished a body of data which gave New York her present Tenement House Law and started a housing reform movement in almost every State in the Union.

In September, 1907, was begun the now famous Pittsburg Survey, the first reports appearing early in 1909. The main subjects of study were: the racial make-up of the wage-earning population, hours, wages, labor control of the steel industry, child labor, industrial education, women in industry, the cost of living, and industrial accidents. This work gave a strong impetus to the survey idea, and there are now different bureaus in the United States which are kept busy in making social surveys of urban and rural communities. Even from cities in India and Japan inquiries have come as to what the social survey may mean for them.

Canada stands to gain much from the survey idea. Our cities are young, and if they set about to know themselves in their youth, even if that does involve facing some unpleasant facts, they will be able to build a future far more grand than anything that will come if they remain in complacency. The same is true of our rural communities. We cannot afford not to study the social significance of the rapid growth of industrialism, the vast influx of immigrants, rural depopulation, and the new mobility of labor and of industry that have come upon us. Indeed, it is likely that in time we shall be so impressed with the necessity of social investigation that each large city will have its bureau of social research making that continuous study which is the only basis for intelligent action for civic betterment. [Bryce M. Stewart in *The Sydney, N. S., Survey*.]

INTRODUCTION

By J. S. WOODSWORTH.

In submitting my Report of "A General Social Survey of the City of Regina," may I call attention to several important considerations.

(1) It is distinctly understood that this Survey is of the most preliminary character and is designed merely to call attention to outstanding social needs.

(2) While undertaken under the direction of the Department of Temperance and Moral Reform of the Methodist Church and the Board of Social Service and Evangelism of the Presbyterian Church, the Survey is intended to be of service to the entire community.

(3) The scope of the inquiry and the form of the report have been largely determined by the questionnaire adopted by the committee. The information secured has been limited by the brief term of the investigation—four weeks; the length of the report by considerations of publication.

(4) It was considered wise to make a special study of the East End—so-called "German Town." This, not merely because this district appeared the most needy but also because concerning it there was little reliable information available. In many respects this report merely assembles information obtainable elsewhere. The statistics relative to the East End represent an independent first-hand study. This investigation was carried on in co-operation with the City Officials. Through the courtesy of the Methodist Missionary authorities we were able to secure the services of a young man who speaks a number of the European languages. This special agent with an officer of the Health Department spent a month in securing the detailed information which is now on file in the office of the Health Department, and a summary of which is embodied in this report.

(5) In many instances it has been impossible to obtain reliable statistics of any value. Institutions are new. Developments have been rapid. Office staffs are inadequate. The need for tabulated information is not so pressing or at least so apparent as are other needs. The reply often is, "We haven't gotten round to that yet." But the emphasis is on the "yet."

(6) While not an absolutely impartial study—that is, while the practical ends of the Survey have never been lost sight of—an honest effort has been made to state the facts. Inaccuracies may have crept in. Information may, in some instances, have been derived from sources that more intimate knowledge would judge unreliable. The "personal equation" may not have been altogether excluded. General conclusions may sometimes be founded on insufficient data. Sins of omission are doubtless innumerable. For all such we crave indulgence.

Regina—a progressive city in a progressive province has been the general conclusion. Public-spirited citizens, municipally-owned public utilities, well-paved and well-kept streets, good buildings—such assets cannot but arrest the attention of even the casual visitor. More intimate acquaintance shows that these are fair expressions of the civic spirit.

The other side—for there is another side—the narrow lots, the park corner granted to a railway corporation and the neglected East End are indications that civic regeneration is not yet complete.

This report may be pigeon-holed. It might afford a basis for constructive action. "What could be done?" has been asked.

First of all a representative group of earnest citizens should study the whole situation and formulate a comprehensive policy. Among the first steps would be the arousing of public interest and the development of a civic conscience. This would involve a campaign of publicity, education and practical activity.

The efforts of the Public Officials should be backed by the Press and the Pulpit. In many cities these agencies have been supplemented by a Civic or Social Exhibit that has graphically presented conditions by means of maps, charts, pictures and models. Experience has shown that the people can be trusted to respond as soon as the facts are brought effectively before them.

It is worth the effort. The welfare of to-morrow depends upon the action of to-day.

It is a pleasure to testify that the unfailing courtesy and sympathetic co-operation alike of civic and provincial officials as well as of private citizens have done much to make my task a pleasant one.

May I express the hope that the occasional suggestions offered may be of some assistance to the citizens of Regina in pointing the way to such an organization of Social Activities as will make it possible for the humblest resident to live the fullest and most efficient life of which he is capable.

I. THE FIELD.

The City of Regina publishes an excellent little municipal manual, from which we extract a few outstanding facts and figures. The first settlers in the District arrived in May, 1882. In 1883 the townsite was selected, the name Regina conferred, the Northwest Mounted Police Headquarters located, the first school built and the new town declared to be the seat of Government of the Northwest. In January, 1884, the first municipal elections took place. In 1903 Regina was incorporated as a city and is now the Capital and seat of Government of the Province of Saskatchewan. The Parliament Building, costing nearly \$2,000,000, stands in its own grounds of about 160 acres, south of Wascana Lake and within the city limits.

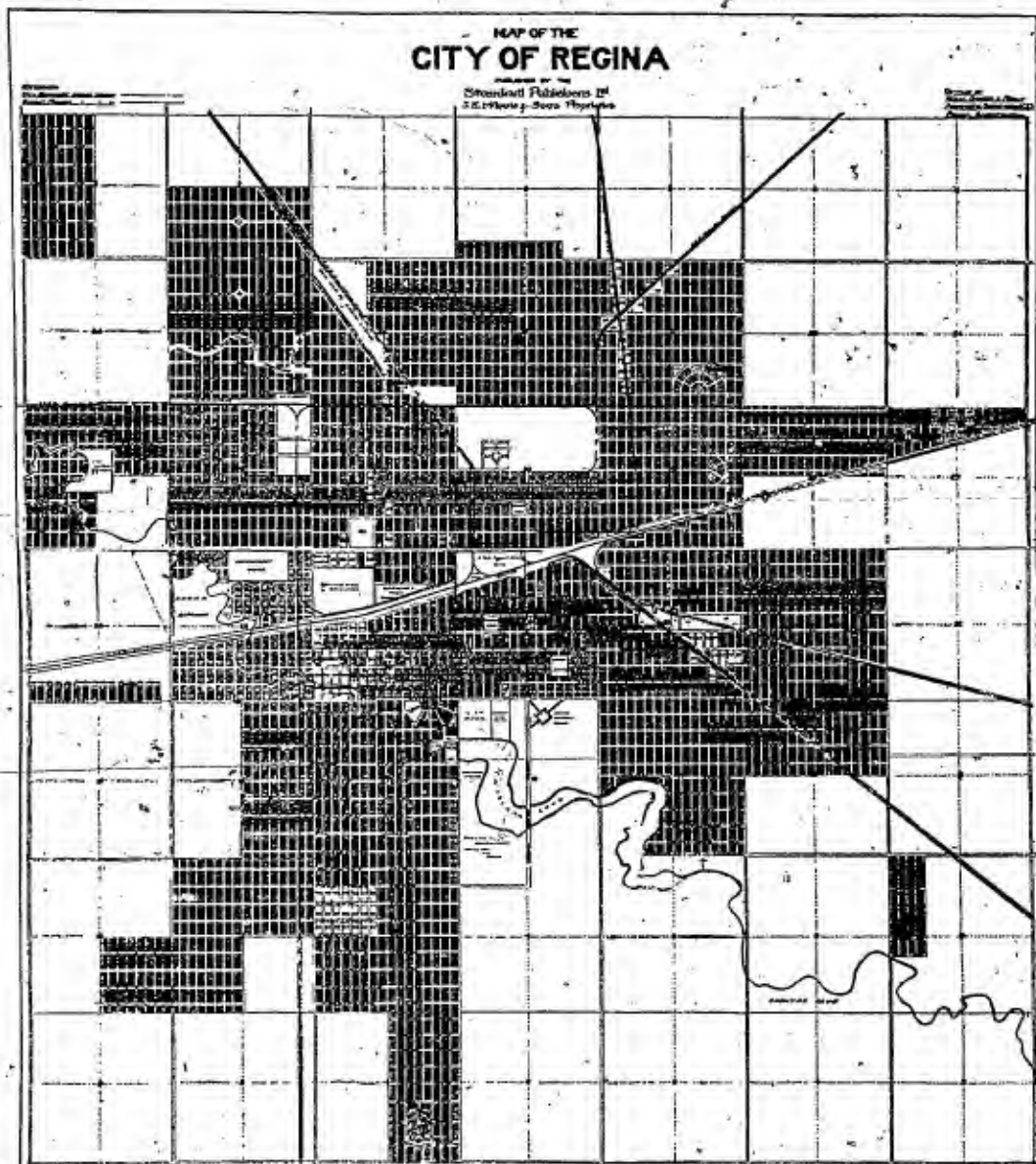
The area of the city	7,850 acres
Area of parks inside the city	257 acres
Area of cemetery inside the city	75 acres
Area of exhibition grounds	75 acres
Improved roadways as follows:	
Bitulithic pavement	8.81
Cresote wood block pavement	2.1
Asphalt block pavement .....	.72
Granitoid pavement	1.45
Sheet asphalt pavement	5.75
Graded streets	73.5
Boulevard streets	10.
Granolithic sidewalks	20.
Plank sidewalks	54.
Sewers	34.7
Water mains (supply mains)	13.5
Water mains (distributing system)	30.9
Number of hydrants	222
Number of house connections	3,600

The growth in population is estimated as follows:

1882	200	1906	7,500
1883	400	1907	9,000
1891	2,000	1908	10,000
1901	2,645	1909	12,000
1902	2,700	1910	15,500
1903	3,000	1911 (Dom. Census)	30,210
1904	4,000	1912	45,000
1905	5,500		

MAP OF THE
CITY OF REGINA

Published by the
Standard Publishers Ltd.
25, Market Street, London, E.C.3



BUILDING RECORDS.

Year.	Permits.	Cost.
1904	162	\$210,000
1905	346	750,000
1906	420	2,000,000
1907	480	1,177,840
1908	253	516,656
1909	282	749,479
1910	573	2,351,288
1911	959	5,099,340
1912	1,215	8,047,309

The bank clearings for 1912 were \$115,727,648, showing an increase over 1911 of \$42,695,560.

Eight lines of railway radiate in all directions from the city, and the C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P. vie with each other in their endeavour to give Regina excellent train service—33 passenger trains entering and leaving the city daily.

Regina has some 27 manufacturing concerns and over 200 wholesale and commercial houses. The value of goods shipped from Regina in 1912 was \$20,000,000 for agricultural implements and approximately \$40,000,000 for wholesale distribution generally.

The city is a firm believer in municipal ownership and owns its street railway, of which it has some 16 miles constructed within the city limits, and the 1913 programme of extension provided for the construction of an additional 15 miles; Light and Power Plant, supplying cheap light and power; and a Water System, the water being obtained from springs distant some eight miles.

The funds for municipal enterprises have been to a great extent provided by the sale of the town-site lands; yet the city still possesses an asset in its unsold property worth approximately \$3,500,000.

POPULATION.

According to the 1911 census the population, according to birthplace, was as follows:

(If there has been an increase as estimated of some 15,000, the proportions will be about the same.)

BRITISH BORN	23,383
Canada (14,936):—	
Alberta	80
British Columbia	63
Manitoba	801
New Brunswick	197
Nova Scotia	454
Ontario	8,373
Prince Edward Island	232
Quebec	543
Saskatchewan	3,875
Yukon	2
Northwest Territories	48
Not given	268
British Islands (8,150):—	
England	5,606
Ireland	598
Scotland	1,820
Wales	106
Lesser Islés	20

British Possessions (96) :—

Australia	25
India	23
Newfoundland	14
New Zealand	7
South Africa	13
West Indies	2
Other	12
British unknown	201

FOREIGN BORN 6,830

Europe (5,216) :—

Austria-Hungary	2,697
Austria	326
Bohemia	80
Bukovina	902
Galicia	262
Hungary	1,127
Belgium	13
Bulgaria and Roumania	733
Denmark	16
Finland	29
France	49
Germany	475
Greece	6
Holland	18
Iceland	2
Italy	22
Norway	33
Russia	965
Sweden	79
Other	79

Asia (144) :—

China	92
Syria	46
Turkey	6
United States	1,451

Africa (2) :—

Other countries	17
-----------------------	----

Total 30,213

The extraordinarily rapid development of the city means that some important phases of civic life have been neglected. Real estate interests have too often exercised a predominating influence with the result that the public welfare has been sacrificed to private gain. But high ideals have never been absent. The presence in the early days of Government officials, of the officers of the R.N.-W.M., Police and of the Teachers in the Provincial Normal School, gave a certain "tone" to the social life, which later-comers have learned to value and perpetuate.

The splendid vitality of the city is shown in the rapidity with which it has rallied since the cyclone of sixteen months ago. The outward evidences of this disaster have largely disappeared, though many citizens still feel the weight of the heavy financial burdens entailed.

Restoration completed, leading citizens are now looking forward to future development. A city planning movement has been launched, which, if it receives general support, will do much to curb selfish interests and to develop civic enthusiasm and hence promote the general social welfare.

A glance at the city map will show that the lines of railway "which radiate in all directions from the city," cut up the city rather badly and will create a problem for the future city planner.

The district north of the C.P.R. tracks is devoted largely to warehouses. In the western portion of this live a large number of "working people." Around many of the homes there is little evidence of care or neatness and the general appearance of the whole district might be much improved. Perhaps this district has recovered more slowly than others from the effects of the cyclone.

The business section, located immediately south of the railway, shows a tendency to move southwards. The central square, known as Victoria Park, will undoubtedly become more and more a civic centre. It gives dignity and beauty to the whole central part of the city.

The residential district, stretching away to the west, contains many beautiful homes, but the long rows of close-set houses on narrow lots makes many of the streets appear characterless and unhomelike.

To the south there is as yet abundant room for expansion. The citizens of Regina are justly proud of their parks and lake, with the fine range of educational buildings to the north and the Parliament Building to the south. In the Greater Regina of the future this open area will become a second Boston Commons.

In the East End the non-English-speaking peoples are largely segregated. This is a district of small houses—many of them mere "shacks." Until recently there have not been water or sewer connections and the roads and lanes have been in wretched condition. But great improvements are taking place. Many of the thrifty Germans own their own homes. Almost every backyard is used as a garden. With a little more attention and encouragement marked changes will rapidly take place in "German Town."

II. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

There is an Act governing all the cities in the Province. Under this Act, Regina has its own charter, to which amendments are frequently and readily obtained.

The City Council consists of a Mayor and two Aldermen for each of the five wards. The Mayor is elected annually, the aldermen for two years, five retiring annually. The Council may appoint three commissioners. The Mayor is ex-officio the chairman of the Board of Commissioners. At present there is only a Works Commissioner, the Finance Commissioner having resigned.

Education is carried on under an independently elected Board. The Police Department is under the control of the Police Commissioners, who are appointed by the City Council, but who do not report. The Standing Committees of the Council are Finance, Works, Waterworks, Fire, Light and Power, Railway, Health and Relief, Parks, Boulevards and Cemetery, Reception, Markets and City Hall.

The General and Isolation Hospitals are under the control and management of a Board of Governors, appointed by the Corporation, of which a majority are members of the Council.

The Public Library is under the control and management of a Board appointed by the City Council, as provided by the Public Libraries Act of the Province.

The Mayor has large powers and may dismiss any official subject to the final decision of the Council.

Only the Finance Department and the Public Library as yet print a report.

According to statement of assessment, 1913:

The land assessment is	\$82,537,840
Improvements assessment	5,712,594
Business and income	3,352,408
	<hr/>
Net Assessment	\$91,602,842
	<hr/>
	\$72,428,027

Schools, Churches, Government property and city property used for city purposes are exempt.

According to Provincial legislation the Council may reduce yearly the tax on improvements at a rate not exceeding 15 per cent. a year. The rate was reduced in 1911 and again in 1912 by 15 per cent., but this year the Council decided to make no reduction. This point is worth the attention of the citizens generally.

The Tax Rate.	Public Schools.		Separate Schools.	
General levy	10	mills.	10	mills.
Schools	3	"	4	"
Collegiate	2-3	"	2-3	"
Library	1-3	"	1-3	"
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	14	mills.	15	mills.

There appears to be no Balance Sheet showing total revenues and total expenditures.
The revenue for 1912:

Taxes	\$787,506.87
Utilities	102,151.48

To this should be added proceeds from sale of property, debentures, etc.:

Total expenditures for 1912:

City Hall Upkeep	\$17,595.39
Finance Debentures	349,468.84
Health and Relief	43,848.75
Markets	3,669.04
Parks, Boulevards, Cemetery	22,241.13
Police—less fines, fees, etc	1,796.64
Reception	8,749.80
Works	32,958.75

Note.—(a) "Reception" covers hospitality extended to distinguished visitors, conventions, etc. The Reception to the Governor-General accounts for nearly \$4,000.

(b) The police fines, fees, etc., are not given in this statement.

(c) The Street Railway is financed in part by the property sales account. The other utilities are revenue producers.

The fact that the city owned a considerable portion of the town site has placed Regina in a favorable position financially. The Civic Buildings have been paid for from property sales. The whole of the wholesale district was owned by the city. Trackage was supplied—in one or two cases warehouses erected—then this property sold (now about 50 per cent. of it), the payments being extended over several years, and going into a special "Property Sales Account." This account has financed the building of the Street Railway without the people being burdened with heavier taxes.

(See Canadian Municipal Journal, September, 1913.)

The City Commissioners bring to the new Council at its first meeting the estimates for the current year's expenditure. These are adopted as provisional. As to actual procedure, the estimates

come from the Commission to the Committees and thence to the Council as early as possible. There is no public discussion of the Budget. The Annual Meeting held before the elections is poorly attended and merely reviews the work of the year.

The Province of Saskatchewan has a Municipal Department, which demands a satisfactory system of auditing. The City Treasurer collects for all departments. Each item of expenditure must be passed by the regularly appointed auditor before the Mayor signs the cheques.

POLITICAL LIFE.

The number of names of voters appearing on the lists is 10,593. But a number of these are duplicated in the different wards. It is estimated that there are between 9,000 and 10,000 voters.

There is a Socialist organization, which has no great numerical strength, but which maintains an active propaganda among the wage earners.

The Church Brotherhoods have taken no active part in the political life of the city, but recently one brotherhood has exercised a very stimulating influence along the lines of citizenship, which has been felt outside the denomination and has already resulted in the initiation of several movements looking to definite reforms.

There have been no "conspicuous cases of graft" in Regina and yet there are "glaring weaknesses in the municipal life." Property interests control. In common with many other cities, Regina permits a man to vote in each ward in which he has property. It is significant that of the ten aldermen no fewer than seven are or have been actively engaged in the Real Estate business. Whether or not the charges are true that civic administration is carried on in such a way as to financially benefit private enterprises, it is undoubtedly true that it is not wise to entrust the Government of the city so largely to a group of men representing one particular class. The greatest danger of all, however, is the indifference of the majority of citizens to public affairs.

But there are indications that the period of indifference is drawing to a close. The newspapers are giving a great deal of space to discussions regarding civic improvement. The churches are turning their attention to social betterment.

The city has employed an expert to prepare a city plan, covering Parks, Playgrounds, Streets and Boulevards. It is unfortunate that housing—which is the most important consideration—was not included. But this is a beginning. A city Planning Association has been formed. By directing attention to the future and by emphasizing community welfare this organization, whatever its actual achievements, should be of immense educational value. Under this association is carried on the Vacant Lot Garden scheme. Already application has been made for 150 garden plots for next season. Further, it is understood that the Provincial Government are planning to lay out part of their 400 acres reserve as a housing area. All this warrants a hopeful attitude as to future developments.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH.

Up to the present, the vital statistics of outside municipalities have not been kept separate from those of the city. From the first of the year, the City Health Officer who furnishes the following statistics will be Registrar for the city.

Birth registration has been very incomplete. Midwives are not licensed to practice.

From June 1, 1912, to June 1, 1913, the death rate was 9 per 1,000. Deaths under one year, June 1, 1912, to May 31, 1913, 96.

Causes.

Prematurity	4
Cholera Infantum	9
Diarrhoea	9

Other intestinal	8
Infectious diseases	3
Heart	8
Respiratory	12
Tuberculosis	—
Other causes, accidents, unclassified	53
	96
Deaths under 5 years, same period	128

Causes.

Prematurity	4
Cholera Infantum	14
Diarrhoea	12
Other intestinal	9
Infectious	10
Heart	10
Respiratory	15
Tuberculosis	2
Other causes, accidents, unclassified	52
	128
Deaths from tuberculosis—all forms—same period	15
Deaths from children's intestinal diseases—same period	46
Deaths, all ages, June 1, 1912, to May 31, 1913	317

Causes.

Tuberculosis	15
Infectious diseases	30
Intestinal diseases	47
Respiratory	27
Heart	35
Cancer	7
Accidents, suicides, other causes unclassified	156
	317

The following contagious diseases must be reported to the Health Department: Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Mumps, Chickenpox, Smallpox, Whooping Cough, Typhoid, Cerebro Meningitis, Tuberculosis. Venereal diseases are not reportable. There is an anti-spitting ordinance. Houses must be fumigated after the removal of tuberculosis patients.

Thirteen cases of tuberculosis reported.

Fifteen deaths from tuberculosis reported.

Fourteen deaths where the cases had not been previously reported.

The Waterworks system is owned and operated by the city. The supply of water (of good quality) is obtained from springs and artesian wells at Boggy Creek, about eight miles northeast of the city. All streets should have water and sewer service by October 1, 1914.

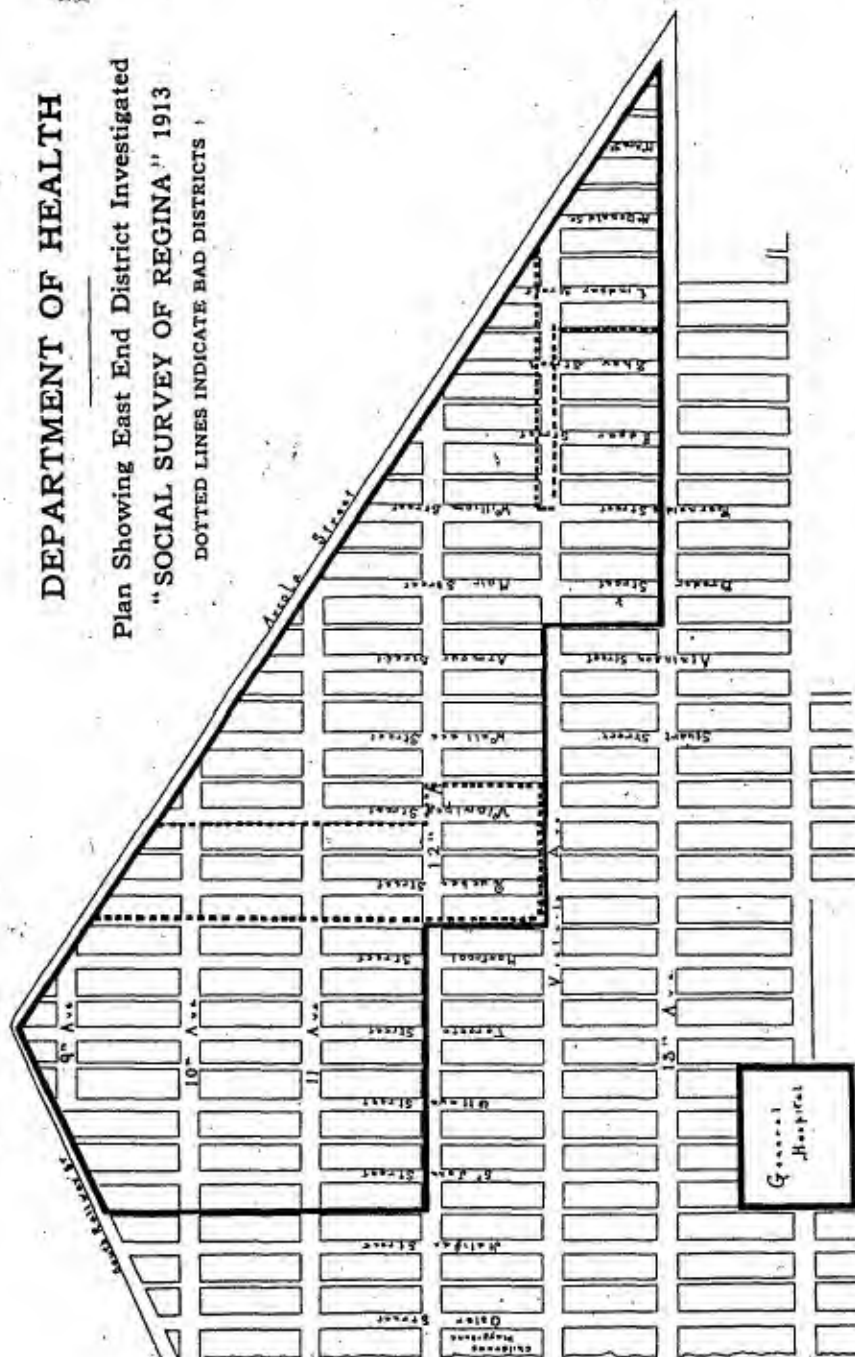
There is free removal of refuse, garbage, etc., from private houses twice a week and from apartments, restaurants, etc., daily. The new garbage and refuse transfer station and incinerating plant

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Plan Showing East End District Investigated

"SOCIAL SURVEY OF REGINA" 1913

DOTTED LINES INDICATE BAD DISTRICTS



will soon be completed and it is expected will be ready for operation by December 1st. All refuse will be disposed of at the incinerator and the present nuisance grounds closed.

Street cleaning is done by the city. Dry sweeping is not practised and the streets are kept exceptionally clean.

The Health Department, through three district inspectors, makes inspections on its own initiative and as frequently as possible. If a house is unfit for habitation, it can be placarded as insanitary and closed.

Provincial regulations and Municipal By-laws provide for the inspection of milk and food.

There is a special milk supply for infants. A nurse working under the Health Department is in charge of Child Welfare and Anti-Tuberculosis work. There was a Baby Clinic during July and August of this year. There are no other organizations in this field.

The Health Department carries on a continuous campaign of health education. For example, three thorough house-to-house inspections of the East End have been made within the past eighteen months and before the present survey.

HOSPITALS.

There is a Provincial law governing all hospitals in the province. There are two hospitals in the city—the General Hospital and the Grey Nuns' Hospital.

The General and Isolation Hospitals are under the control and management of a Board of Governors, appointed by the corporation, of which a majority are members of the Council. Provision has been made in the 1913 Capital Estimates for the sum of \$125,000.00, which, with \$75,000 provided in 1912, and not yet expended, will cover the erection of an additional wing to the General Hospital; also power house, laundry, new isolation hospital and the conversion of the present isolation hospital into a tuberculosis hospital.

Reports are made out semi-annually. The expenditure for the last six months was \$47,660. The Government grant \$9,350; the city grant \$18,260; special grant \$3000; patients' fees \$15,168. Patients' fees include grants made by outside municipalities to cover cost of treatment of patients resident in their municipalities.

There are no "free beds," fees being charged at the rate of Public Ward, \$1.00; Semi-Private, \$2.00; Private, \$3.00. No pressure is brought to bear on Public Ward patients who are unable to pay. Placed at the ordinary charge, \$5,000.00 charity services were given last year. Private donations are limited to comparatively small amounts given by one social club. Ministers of the various churches visit the patients from time to time, but there is no close relationship between the churches and the hospital.

There are 100 beds—12 private ward, 28 in semi-private ward and 20 additional in the Isolation—all filled. The buildings now under construction will provide an additional 100 beds in the General and 60 in the Isolation. There are 43 nurses.

Last year there were treated about 1800 patients, 450 of them being from outside the city.

About 70 per cent. of the typhoid patients come from the city. Of these 50 per cent. come from the East End, e.g., from the district included in our special study.

There is "accommodation" for only eight tubercular patients, though much more adequate provision is imperative. A provincial sanitarium is now being erected. Much of the tuberculosis is due to the immigration from England.

There are many industrial and seasonal accidents, coming from threshing, shooting, gasoline, burns and frost bites.

There is an outdoor department, but no "social service" nurse. A convalescent home is very much needed as patients must be discharged, and yet the majority have no home in the city.

The Grey Nuns' Hospital can accommodate from 75 to 80 patients. Terms are: Public Ward, \$1.00 per day; Semi-Private, \$2.00; Private, \$3.00. Under Provincial Legislation the hospital receives a per capita grant.

Incurables are occasionally sent to the Alberta Home at Medicine Hat. A hospital for the insane will shortly be opened at North Battleford.

Negotiations are at present in progress looking to the co-operation of the Prairie Provinces in the care of the deaf, blind, epileptic, feeble-minded and insane.

There are no special hospital dispensaries or clinics.

IV. HOUSING.

Unfortunately many of the building lots are only 25 feet in width. This has necessitated the placing of houses close to one another and this again often involves poor lighting, and in the case of wooden houses, danger from fire. Many improperly constructed houses were erected before much attention was given to building regulations. But public opinion is being educated and, in future, buildings must conform to recognized standards. The danger is that the building inspector with only local experience should frame by-laws after those of other western cities, which are far from being models, or after those of Eastern American cities, where conditions are such as should never obtain in a new land of broad acres. A still greater danger is that the activity of "interested" speculators and builders, coupled with the apathy of an uninterested public, should balk the efforts even of honest and efficient officials. Further, the best of by-laws are practically valueless unless the building inspector is given an adequate staff and is backed by an enlightened and active civic conscience.

There is a provincial housing law supplemented by city by-laws. In practice, the Building Inspector enforces the regulations re construction and the Health Officer those re occupancy. The Building Inspector has at present only two assistants—a clerk in the office and an inspector on the buildings. It is, of course, ~~simply impossible~~ to supervise construction, there being issued last year (1912) 1215 permits, involving a cost of \$8,047,309. Inspection is largely on complaint and regulations are then complied with without the case having to be carried to the court.

A new Building By-law is shortly to be recommended to the Council by the Building Inspector.

It should, however, be clearly recognized that no regulations can overcome the evils entailed by the 25-foot lot. The following clauses are most important from the housing standpoints.

(2) "Apartment House" shall mean a building containing separate housekeeping apartments for three or more families.

(47) "Lodging House" shall mean a building in which persons are temporarily accommodated with sleeping apartments other than an hotel.

(69) No wooden or frame building intended to be used for human habitation shall be erected or altered so as to exceed 35 feet in height.

(149) One house or building only when intended to be used for human habitation, shall be erected on any 25-foot lot, and every such house or building shall front upon a public street of at least 50 feet in width and no extension to any such existing house or building shall be allowed either at the front or rear thereof, which is intended to be used as a separate apartment for human habitation, except as herein otherwise provided.

(150) Where corner lots are re-divided so as to front or abut on other streets than called for on original registered plan, no dwelling shall be erected on any portion of any lot so re-divided unless such portion shall have at least 3000 square feet of area, and in the event of such re-division, provision shall be made to have a lane of not less than 20 feet running behind the houses intended to be erected thereon.

(157) Every dwelling house shall have such sanitary conveniences as the Health Department may require and same shall be connected to the water mains and sewers and protected against frost to their satisfaction. Where water mains and sewers are not laid provision for sanitary accommodation must be made as required by the Health Department.

(395) Every habitable room shall have one window at least opening directly to the external air, the total area of which, clear of the sash frames, shall be equal to not less than one-tenth of the floor area of such room, and shall have a minimum window area of twelve square feet; such windows shall be constructed so that one half may be opened, which opening shall extend in every case to the top of the window.

(396) No light borrowed from any hall, passage, corridor, stairway, room or shaft shall be allowed as a means of supplying light to any habitable room.

(397) Every double or storm window shall be hinged at the top so as to open outward, and shall have arrangements for keeping it open to the extent of an angle of not less than 30 degrees, or shall have a sliding panel with an opening of 120 square inches.

(398) Every apartment house three storeys in height shall be of slow burning construction, and when of more than three storeys shall be of Class B. construction. Every existing building or part of a building hereafter altered or converted for uses as an apartment house shall conform to these requirements.

(399) No wooden apartment house shall be erected nor any existing wooden building be altered or converted to such use when such building exceeds two storeys in height exclusive of basement.

(402) No apartment house shall occupy more than 80 per cent. of the lot, if an inside lot, nor more than 90 per cent. if the property is bounded on three sides by streets and lanes; provided, that where windows are necessary there shall be a space left from that point to the rear of the building, the distance across which from every part of the building to the boundary of the lot shall not be less than 4 feet.

(403) Every suite in apartment buildings shall consist of not less than two rooms of 1,000 cubic feet each, with a kitchen and bathroom and watercloset. The cubic air space of any suite shall not be less than 3,000 cubic feet, and the height from floor to ceiling not less than nine feet; and any room used as a sleeping room shall contain at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each adult, or for every two children if under the age of twelve years.

(404) No apartment house shall have living rooms in basement, except the janitor's quarters, unless the ceiling of such basement is at least six feet above street grade level or the level of the adjoining ground when the building is completed, in which case the basement shall be deemed a storey.

(405) Where windows are necessary on the side of an apartment house next to an adjoining property a space shall be left for such windows free and unobstructed from the level of the floor which is lighted by such windows upwards and extending throughout the whole depth of the building; the distance across such open space from every part of the building to the boundary of the lot shall not be less than four feet.

(406) At the rear of every apartment house there shall be a yard or space open and unobstructed from the ground surfaces upward, and exclusively belonging to such building. Such open spaces shall extend throughout the entire width of the lot, and the distance across the same from every part of such building to the boundary of the lot shall not be less than four feet. Such yard or open space shall be increased in area equal to one per cent. of the superficial area of the lot for every storey above three storeys in height.

(409) Every apartment house over two storeys in height, or any building used as an apartment house where the second storey floor is more than sixteen feet from the street grade level or the level of the ground immediately adjoining, shall be provided with proper iron or steel stair fire escapes, with approved steel slat or reinforced concrete balconies; the exits from the buildings to the fire escapes, where practicable, shall be along corridors, and each suite shall have an independent exit.

(415) Every tenement and lodging-house shall have at least one watercloset for every fifteen or fraction of inmates. Watercloset accommodation for women shall be separate and as far apart

from that for men as is practicable. There shall also be one bathroom for every fifteen inmates or fraction thereof; the baths shall not be placed in the same compartment as waterclosets, but must be separated by partitions and have access from the corridors by separate doors. The bathrooms for women shall be separate and as far apart from the men's bathrooms as practicable; the proportion of waterclosets and baths for men and women shall be to the Inspector's satisfaction.

PROVINCIAL PLANS FOR NEW TOWNSITES.

In this connection it is of interest to note that in future, in Saskatchewan, the laying out of townsites is to be under Government supervision. Unfortunately this does not help Regina. The following clauses indicate the scope of the Act:—(8) The first plan of a new townsite shall show a parcel of land which shall be at least five per cent. of the total area being registered, and in no case shall be less than two (2) acres, which shall be dedicated for public purposes by marking thereon on the registration plans the words "public reserve for school site or other purpose."

(13) No street shall be laid out less than sixty-six (66) feet in width, but streets of greater width shall be provided if required by the Director of Surveys.

(14) No lane shall be laid out less than twenty (20) feet in width, and a lane shall have access to a street at each end unless a turning point is provided.

(15) Access shall be provided by a lane to the rear of every lot having a frontage of sixty-five (65) feet or less.

(16) The distance between parallel streets or streets having the same general direction shall not exceed six hundred and sixty (660) feet.

(17) No lot in a uniform subdivision shall be laid out with a less depth than one hundred and twenty (120) feet unless the same is necessary in order that the streets may conform with those in adjacent land previously subdivided and registered. No lot shall be laid out having a less width than forty (40) feet, except in the case of new townsites, when the Director of Surveys may approve of lots not less than twenty-five (25) feet in width on certain streets and within certain limits.

(25a) The Director of Surveys may draw up a street plan for any area likely to be subdivided showing the location of the streets, lanes and the public reserves to which the prospective subdivision would be subject, and when it is proposed to subdivide any of the land covered by such street plan, and the preliminary plan is submitted for approval, the Director of Surveys may require the plan of subdivision to conform to the plan so prepared by him in respect of all streets, lanes or other reserves therein set out which may become vested in the Crown in the right of the Province.

RENTALS.

Rentals.—A firm of real estate and rental agents furnishes the following *re* rentals and land values.

A. In a good location the rentals of "fully modern" houses run about as follows:—5 rooms, \$35; 6 rooms, \$45; 7 rooms, \$50 to \$55; 8 rooms, \$60; 9 rooms, \$60 to \$65; 10 rooms, \$75; 12 rooms, \$90. Instances were given of a 7-roomed house at \$70, and two semi-detached houses with hardwood floors, grates, etc., bringing \$100 per month.

B. In a less desirable location fully modern houses:—5 rooms, \$30; 6 rooms, \$35 to \$40; 7 rooms, \$50; 8 rooms, \$55. An old 9-roomed house was offered at \$50.

C. Houses without water or improvements:—3 rooms, \$10 to \$16; 4 rooms, \$15; 5 rooms, \$20 to \$25; 6 rooms, \$30 to \$35; 7 rooms, \$40.

N.B.—It would appear that rentals in the East End are rather higher than those for similar accommodation in other parts of the city.

D. A three-roomed, heated, lighted and furnished suite in a private house was offered at \$45.

E. Apartments are in great demand. The owner of an apartment block has 100 names on a waiting list. Rents, including heat, water, janitor service, use of basement for washing, are:—4 rooms, \$45; 5 rooms, \$60; 6 rooms \$75.

House accommodation has been altogether insufficient. Last year at one office there would be 30 to 40 people in a single day vainly inquiring for houses, "some of them going away with tears in their eyes." This year rentals are slightly lower than last.

A workingman may buy a house on a 25 foot lot for \$2,000—terms, \$150 cash and \$25 per month with interest till paid for, or for \$2,200 on same terms without interest.

LAND VALUES.

A. Lots in a good residential location with sewer and water connections run at \$50 to \$110 per foot frontage—in exceptionally fine locations bringing \$150.

B. In a workingman's district on the outskirts, but within reach of the street car, lots may be secured for \$10 to \$15 per foot frontage.

C. In the East End, most of which is "close in," property is worth \$35 to \$40 per foot frontage.

D. An instance was given on a residential street which may become a business street in which property was sold for \$600 a foot, and is now being held at \$700.

There can be no satisfactory solution of the housing problem while land is held at such an exorbitant figure. Queries—Who is responsible? Who benefits? Who pays? What can be done?

V. INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Regina is a distributing rather than an industrial centre. The Board of Trade lists a number of manufacturing concerns, but these are comparatively unimportant. The industries outside of the wholesale trade are chiefly building, civic improvements and construction work generally.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

There are, according to the union officials, about 1,500 trades unionists in the city. The Street Railway, the Typographical, the Plumbers and the Bricklayers' Unions are well organized—the first two including practically all the men in the trade. Carpenters are only about 30 per cent. organized. Some of the unions, for example the typos and the bricklayers, limit the number of apprentices. This may shut out a few boys desiring to learn a trade, but it seems the only way to insure a thorough training and adequate protection. Here, as elsewhere, the sentiment of the city towards organized labor is mixed. There have been no general bitter conflicts. The Trades and Labor Council consists of fifteen local organizations. Its meetings are open to the public. No labor organization holds its meetings in a church or school or in a hall connected with a bar-room. There is a strong temperance sentiment among unionists. On the other hand, there is a very general feeling that the churches "stand in" with the capitalists, who are regarded as exploiters of labor. The Steam and Electric Railway Organization meet on Sunday. The International Typographical Union have very fine beneficial features. They grant local sick benefits of \$12 a week, old-age pensions, insurance, mortuary benefits, maintain a Home for the aged and indigent and tubercular. Other unions, as the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, have out-of-work benefits of \$3 a week, accident benefits and mortuary benefits up to \$400.

The difference between the union and non-union scale of wages is about as follows:—

Carpenters	union	45c.	non-union	35c. to 40c.
Painters	union	42c.	non-union	37½c. to 40c.

There is no Committee on Conciliation and Arbitration. There is constant conflict between the Builders' Exchange and the Builders' Union. The Ministerial Association does not send a fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labor Council or hold conferences with labor men.

According to the second annual report of the Bureau of Labor of the Province of Saskatchewan, there were only four trades disputes in Regina in 1912.

(1) *Painters*.—Eighteen firms and 79 employees affected; lasted July 23 to 31; cause, increase of wages; result, secure advance of 5 cents per hour and reduction of hours.

(2) *Bricklayers*.—Twenty-three firms and 175 employees affected; lasted June 7 to 16; cause, laborers doing pointing and washing walls; result, resumed work under old conditions.

(3) *Bricklayers*.—Twelve firms and 150 employees affected; lasted Sept. 27 to October 18; cause, increase of wages; result, secured increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

(4) *Government Phone Linemen*.—The Province and 150 employees affected; lasted November 1 to 4; cause, increase of wages; result, secured new scale with increased wages.

WAGES IN SASKATCHEWAN ACCORDING TO THE REPORT.

Trade or calling.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Per cent. increase 1912 over 1910.
Bricklayers	65	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	70*	15
Carpenters	40	40	45*	12
Electricians	35	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	40*	14
Plumbers	50	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	60*	20
Plasterers	60	65	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	12
Painters	35	35	40*	14
Woodworkers	30	35	35*	16
Building labourers	22	22	25*	14
Common labourers	20	20	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	11
Teamsters	55	55	65**	18
Printers	18	19	21†	17
Machine operators	22	24	25†	14
Store clerks	18	19	20†	11
Stenographers	55	60	65**	18
Domestics	18	18	20**	11
Farm labourers	200	200	250†	25

*—Cents per hour. †—Dollars per week. **—Dollars per month. ‡—Dollars per year.

It should be noted that men in the building trades can work only part of the year in Saskatchewan. The average is about as follows:—Plumbers, 11 months; painters, 9 months; carpenters, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ months; plasterers and sheet metal workers, 8 months, and bricklayers 7 months.

Wages have increased, but on the other hand the Secretary of the Bureau of Labor estimates the increase of foodstuffs in 1912 over those in 1910 at 12 per cent. He states: "In 1910 the average price of a meal ticket good for 21 meals was \$5, while in the same restaurants and hotels where no extra expenses by way of alterations or additions to the property have taken place, and where practically the same class of accommodation is offered, these tickets are now sold for \$7.00, an increase of 40 per cent. Rent for an ordinary furnished room in a private home has increased from \$10.00 to \$12.00 and \$14.00 per month."

The rent is the biggest item, the rent of a workingman being from \$25.00 up, with heavy expenses for fuel.

A careful study of the cost of living made in Winnipeg places the minimum at which a man and wife and three children can live, according to Canadian standards, at \$1,200.00 a year. Several items are higher in Regina than in Winnipeg.

Girls are on the whole well paid, for example, those in bookbinding establishments, usually poorly paid, receiving \$7.00 to \$16.00 per week.

The Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. very kindly furnishes the following information *re* wage-earning women:—

Occupation.	Estimated number.	Salary.
Teachers	100	\$750 to \$1,200 a year
Stenographers	300	\$25 to \$60 per month
Clerks in stores	800	\$45 to \$85 per month
Telephone operators	60	\$35 to \$47 per month
Milliners and dressmakers	200	\$25 to \$75 per month
Domestics	500	*\$15 to \$30 per month
Hotels and restaurants	500	**\$15 to \$60 per month
Laundries	140	Wages low—young girls or married
Others	400	women living at home mostly of
		foreign extraction.
Total	3,000	

*With board and lodging. **With board or board and lodging.

VI. EDUCATION.

The Education Department statistics for last year show:—

In Regina High Schools—237 boys and 234 girls; total, 471.

In the Public Schools—1,510 boys and 1,520 girls; total, 3,030.

In the Roman Catholic Separate Schools—234 boys and 294 girls; total, 628.

Regina has well-equipped splendid school buildings.

The Superintendent of the Public Schools furnishes the following information:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Number of children enrolled	2,646
Average attendance	2226.19
Number of teachers and supervisors	90

Classification according to grades:

Kindergarten	352
Public School (Elementary)	2,294
Night School (just beginning) enrolled first night	40

Special Instruction.—There is a special teacher in Art, in Sewing, in Household Science, in Physical Training, and two special teachers in Manual Training.

Health.—There is medical examination of pupils. There are two school nurses. There is a weekly dental clinic, also a weekly hospital clinic and a Little Mother's League.

Truancy.—A Truant Officer is employed, and in case of violation of the Truancy Act offenders are brought before the Magistrate.

Wider Use of School Plant.—The schools are used for Night Schools; for L.T.L. and Boys' Scouts Band (during the holiday seasons); by the city Welfare Nurse, and by some of the denominational Sunday Schools.

Supervised Playgrounds are maintained during the holidays on the school grounds, and this winter there will be a skating rink on the grounds of every school.

Principals of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools give the following statistics:—

East End Separate School.

Grade 1	75
Grade 2	45
Grade 3	45
Grade 4	45

St. Mary's School.

Grade 1	48
Grade 2	32
Grade 3	32
Grade 4	38
Grade 5	35
Grade 6	20
Grade 7	12
Grade 8	10

227

N.B.—The larger number of children in the junior grades is accounted for:—

- (a) There are more younger children than older children.
- (b) Non-English-speaking children are classed as in Grade 1, and many leave after acquiring a little knowledge of English.

SUGGESTIONS.

Attention is called to the following points:—

(1) In view of the large number of children leaving school from the junior grades, should not special attention be given to vocational training?

(2) In view of the large numbers of non-English-speaking immigrants, should not special efforts be put forth to give every immigrant some knowledge of English, some conception of our Canadian life and ideals, and some instruction as to the meaning of our political institutions? This can be done by using "English for Coming Canadians," obtainable from Dr. J. G. Shearer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto; or Dr. T. Albert Moore, Wesley Buildings, Toronto.

(3) In view of the manifold recreational, civic and social needs of the community, could not a much wider use be made of the school plant?

The Normal School turn out annually about 50 teachers with First and Second Class Certificates, and over 100 with Third Class Certificates. There is also a special training school for non-English teachers.

Regina Methodist College had enrolled last year in all departments some 400, about one-half being from outside points.

The Roman Catholic Church maintains a boarding school for girls.

The Anglican Church is now building a Boys' College. There are three Business Colleges with an enrolment in day and evening classes of some 300. Even without the Provincial University, Regina is decidedly an educational centre.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Regina has a good Public Library housed in a handsome, centrally located building, with two branches, one in the northwest section of the city, the other on the Market Square in the East End. The West Branch caters especially to mechanics and English immigrants, who are among the best readers. The East Branch, recently established, is designed to meet the needs of the non-English immigrants. The Librarian speaks German. There are German books and newspapers, and Roumanian will shortly be added. The Jews take advantage of library privileges, and the German children did so before the library was removed from the City Hall. In the central building, in addition to the circulation department, there are a children's department, reference department, reading rooms, lecture room and small scientific and art exhibits. A monthly bulletin is issued, and extension work, including public lectures, is contemplated in the near future.

The following statistics are taken from the 1912 report:—

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.—*Adult Division.*

Class.	Books.	Circulation.
General Works	9	25
Philosophy	105	427
Religion	143	354
Sociology	351	741
Language	4	99
Natural Science	161	518
Useful Arts	331	1,294
Fine Arts	265	869
Literature	409	1,750
Geography and Travel	282	1,234
Biography	323	958
History	240	894
Fiction	2,888	38,489
German Books	113	....
	5,624	47,562

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.—*Juvenile Division.*

General Works	40	20
Religion and Ethics	40	82
Natural Science	78	501
Useful Arts and Handicrafts	40	215
Fine Arts, Games, etc.	14	85
General Literature	229	1,971
Fiction	706	6,462
History	78	226
Description and Travel	78	299
Biography	40	133
Sociology .....	..	119
	1,326	10,113

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

General Works	194
Philosophy	4
Religion	41
Sociology	91
Language	16

Natural Science	37
Useful Arts	112
Fine Arts	40
Literature	17
Geography	34
Biography	25
History	46
	<hr/>
	657

SUMMARY.

Total Books for Circulation	1,912
Adults	5,624
Children	1,326
Reference Department	657
	<hr/>
	7,607

A new departure has been the purchase of a small number of Standard Works in the French Language and a selection of books from the works of representative French Canadian authors.

290 new books were submitted for purchase on approval; of these 163 were rejected after examination.

Some 309 books were withdrawn from circulation, of which 202 were re-ordered; a large proportion of those struck off were destroyed by the tornado and were, of course, a total loss.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

There have been no changes of consequence in this branch of the service. The library at present takes nineteen daily newspapers; thirty-seven monthly; three bi-monthly; twenty-seven weekly and two quarterly periodicals.

In addition to the Public Library there is the Provincial Library—as yet, in poor condition. Each school according to the school act must spend at least \$10.00 a room annually for library purposes. The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. maintain reading rooms and a number of the churches have small Sunday School Libraries. Several of the booksellers charge \$1.00 and exchange books. Altogether, there seem to be abundant facilities for reading.

Literary Organizations.—The Regina Society for the advancement of Art, Literature and Science now numbers over 200 members and occupies an important place in the highest life of the city. To quote from the last annual report: "It was organized in the season of 1909-1910 to constitute a bond of union among the studiously inclined; to facilitate co-operation for systematic study in any direction desired by a sufficient number of its members; to secure for Regina the advantage of hearing scholars and artists from other parts; to provide for the convenient affiliation of societies of kindred aims, so as to prevent the conflict of dates of meetings and to reduce the expenses of administration; and, generally, within a single organization, to provide machinery for a multitude of services in Regina's intellectual and aesthetic interests, which, but for the existence of such a central organization, must have remained unperformed or been left to an increasing number of independent organizations, all hampered by the fact that all would be without co-operation, appealing for support to the same somewhat limited group of citizens. As an educational force its function is already most important. During the season now closing, 52 lectures and meetings for study have been held. These have constituted a series equal in value to a university extension course of exceptional excellence. Nothing could more conclusively indicate the growth of Regina in matters other than material than does the fact that in this busy Western town of thirty odd thousand

the attendance throughout the season shows such a course to have met not merely a need, but a demand."

For the current season the following courses are being offered: (1) Art and Architecture, (2) Psychology and Child Study, (3) Astronomy, (4) Literature, (5) History and Economics, (6) Music.

A Woman's Educational Club has recently been organized in connection with Regina College. The Kennata Literary Club is another small organization confined to women.

Musical Organizations.—The Woman's Musical Club, numbering some 175, is quite influential. The Philharmonic Society, composed about equally of men and women, numbers about 60: This society usually gives two concerts—theatrical and operatic—each winter. The Clef Club and a Male Chorus also give occasional concerts.

VII. RECREATION.

The Municipal Manual gives the following information about Parks and Playgrounds:

Parks.—The area of land set aside for park purposes is about 257 acres, or about six acres per 1,000 of the population, and is valued, with improvements, at \$3,300,000.

Wascana Park.—Containing about 45 acres and situated to the south of the city, has a frontage of about a quarter of a mile along Wascana Lake, which extends for nearly two miles east, affording excellent facilities for boating, of which full advantage is taken. There is a large boat club building and a boat livery in the park. There is also a bathing house, which is open for the use of the public.

This park, adjoining as it does the grounds of the Regina College, and having an outlook over the lake to the Parliament Buildings and grounds, offers excellent facilities for development as an ornamental park.

Victoria Park.—Which contains over seven acres, situated in the centre of the city, is laid out as an ornamental garden.

Dominion Park.—Containing about eight acres, is devoted to athletic games. It is in the centre of the warehouse district and affords exceptional advantages to men employed in the district and to the athletic and sporting element of the public generally.

Alexandra Park.—Is used as a children's playground and is equipped with suitable gymnastic apparatus.

Considerable attention has been given during the last year or so to the question of a comprehensive scheme of parks and boulevards, etc., and the Council has in its estimates for 1913 made provision for the sum of \$10,000 for the appointment of an expert to formulate such a scheme, so that an early commencement may be made with same in 1914.

Playgrounds.—An article in the August number of the *Canadian Municipal Journal* traces the development of Regina's playgrounds:

"It was but a couple of years ago that playgrounds for children were first mooted, but at that time the city had no means of making a grant to a Children's Playground Association. The city act made no provision for grants to any such organization. The city councillors were of one mind with regard to the expenditure. It was therefore decided that the parks committee spend the necessary amount of money in having equipment for playgrounds installed in one of the city's parks and at several of the school grounds. This resulted in more than a mere grant of money to the work, it resulted in the active co-operation of five of the ten aldermen. The first year's work might be considered more experimental than otherwise, but the experiments seemed good and the work was continued. At the present time the city has a playground on almost every school ground in the city,

in addition to having set aside one of the city's large parks, within several blocks of the centre of the city for this work.

"So popular has the movement become in Regina that recently a delegation comprised of representatives of the various sporting organizations in the city and the Board of Trade, while asking the City Council to carry out an extensive scheme with regard to providing more baseball practice grounds, also asked that additional playgrounds for children be provided."

It should be added that this winter open-air rinks will be constructed on all the school grounds.

There are two public skating rinks used as roller rinks in the summer and ice rinks in the winter; also a curling rink. Admission to the floor or ice is 25c.; spectators, gentlemen, 10c., ladies free. These rinks seem to be well conducted.

Athletics.—There are numerous athletic clubs, many of these being associated with the Y.M.C.A. or the various churches. The Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium provides indoor sport for a limited number.

The following figures are furnished by a gentleman in close touch with sporting circles:—

Professional Baseball gate receipts	\$18,000
Professional Football gate receipts	3,000
Horse Race Meet gate receipts	3,000
Boxing and wrestling Club with 40 members.	

This gentleman suggests the need of an Amateur Athletic Association for men who will not go to the Y.M.C.A.

Theatres.—Every theatre or place of public entertainment, with the exception of churches and of halls and assembly rooms used in connection with churches, must obtain a license from the Provincial Secretary.

Fees in cities—theatres, \$300.00. Concert or dance halls, \$100.00. Regulations are strict and there is inspection. The city also charges a license fee for theatres of \$200.00, and for moving pictures, \$100.00. There are in the city one opera house or theatre and five moving-picture theatres. The capacity of the Regina Theatre is 809; of the moving-picture theatres in A—440; B—390; C—731; D—346, and E—300. It has not been possible to secure accurate statistics as to attendance. E places the average weekly attendances at 2,000. The theatres are well patronized. On a Saturday night crowds are standing awaiting admission to the moving pictures. All classes are represented, from government officials and college teachers to European immigrants and Chinamen. The programme at the theatre depends upon what can be supplied by the managers of the circuit, and is sometimes fairly good, occasionally positively indecent. There is no censorship of plays. The moving-picture censors who are anxious to do their utmost, "cut out immoral" scenes, but there is a great deal that is "American," "Wild West," "slushy" and "cheap." It is very desirable that some standard should be devised by which censors could exclude low-grade films. At present there is no regulation re admission of minors, but the proposal is to prohibit children in the evenings unless accompanied by parents or guardians.

Newsboys.—A special investigation made in Regina shows that 60 per cent. of the newsboys spend all the money they earn on themselves. Of this 75 per cent. goes to the picture shows, the remainder to ice-cream and candies.

Pool Rooms.—There is a Provincial Act regulating Pool Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Bowling Alleys and Restaurants. Licenses are issued by the Provincial Secretary, and the following fees charged:—

(a) For a pool-room or billiard-room license	
Upon the first table	\$15 00
Upon each additional table	10 00

(b) For a bowling-alley license:—

Upon the first alley	\$15 00
Upon each additional alley	10 00

The city also charges license fees:—

Bagatelle table—each	\$50 00
Billiard or pool table, one table	35 00
Each additional table	25 00
Bowling alley—one bed	35 00
Each additional bed	25 00

A has 4 pool tables and 2 bowling alleys.

B " 7 " " " 2 " "

C " 9 " " " " "

D " 3 " " " 11 " "

E " 5 " " " 2 " "

F " 8 " " " " "

G " 4 " " " 3 " "

H " 11 " " " " "

I " 6 " " " " "

J " " " " " 4 " "

K " 6 " " " " "

L " 5 " " " " "

M " 5 " " " 2 " "

N " 7 " " " " "

14 have 80 " " " 15 " "

Two provisions re pool rooms should be noted: (1) No person under the age of 15 years is permitted to be employed or to play any game or to frequent, enter, remain or loiter in any pool room, billiard room or alley therein. (2) Rooms are to be closed from 11 o'clock on Saturday night until 8 o'clock Monday morning, and on the other nights from 12 o'clock until 7 o'clock next morning.

DANCE HALLS.

Provision is made for governmental supervision and licensing of Dance halls, but there are no licensed dance halls in the city. There are three halls in the East End where dances are regularly or frequently held. Two are managed by Germans, the third by Roumanians. See special report on East End. Beer is frequently sold or dispensed, but there is no connection with any bar-room. The usual fee seems to be: men, 50 cents; women, free. Many of the dances are semi-private, being connected with wedding festivals. They often last till three or four in the morning. Ordinary rules of etiquette are not observed—girls come alone and go home alone or with friends, and introductions are not necessary. There is little immorality, but much coarseness. Moral standards are not high. Quarrelling and fighting are not infrequent, so that two policemen are often sent to prevent trouble.

The whole question of recreation is of such importance that a special survey should be made of the recreational needs and opportunities and adequate provision made for all classes in the community. It is evident that recreation has become largely commercialized and commercialized recreation always tends to deteriorate. It is also evident that recreation is such a "paying proposition" that the city itself could undertake it, if need be, without financial loss. Further, under public control, and with proper supervision and direction many forms of recreation could be of immense educational value. For example, why not municipalize the moving-picture theatres and transform them into a People's University? Or why not provide social centres that would perform the useful functions of the hotels, pool rooms and dance halls?

VIII. HOSPITALITY.

The City's corporate hospitality is extended only to distinguished visitors and visiting conventions. Might not smaller amounts be used to great advantage in providing for the welcoming of newcomers and their introduction to the full rights and privileges of citizenship?

Regina is a city of strangers. The large majority are recent arrivals—and from every part of the world. Again, the large majority are comparatively young men and women, and many of them without homes. The problem of accommodation is a serious one.

The abnormally high rentals on the one hand and the large number of homeless young people has brought about a rather peculiar situation. It is estimated that over one-half of the private homes in Regina have roomers or boarders. The Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. provide for a limited number (90 and 65, respectively). Many of the foreign lodging-houses are badly overcrowded. The House of Welcome, with accommodation for 20 or 30, receives immigrant girls, chiefly domestics. Temporary accommodation for immigrants is provided by a Government Immigration Hall. Arrangements are now being made for a Municipal Lodging-house.

Restaurants come under a Provincial Act which provides for a fee of \$10.00. The city also licenses and inspects both restaurants and lodging-houses.

The fees are:—

Restaurants or Lunch Counters	\$25 00
Hotels or Lodging-houses: first fifteen rooms	25 00
Each additional room	1 00

There are 23 licensed (no liquor) restaurants and 8 licensed hotels or lodging-houses (no liquor) containing altogether up to 224 rooms.

Private boarding-houses and the foreign lodging-houses require no license.

BAR ROOMS.

There are in Regina 10 Bar Rooms, 6 "Wholesale" Liquor Stores (which sell direct to the consumer) and two chartered social clubs where liquor is sold. The law governing the sale of liquor is contained in the Liquor License Act—a document of some eighty pages. Clause 28 is important—Any seven or more of the twenty householders residing nearest to the premises for which a license is applied for may by petition, in Form 1 in Schedule 1 hereto, object to the granting of such license, and the objections which may be taken to the granting of a license may be one or more of the objections contained in any of the following clauses:—

- (a) That the applicant is of bad fame and character or of drunken habits or has previously forfeited a license under this Act; or
- (b) That the premises in question are out of repair or have not the accommodation required by law or reasonable accommodation if the premises be not subject to the said requirements; or
- (c) That the licensing thereof is not required in the neighborhood, or that the premises are in the immediate vicinity of a place of public worship, hospital or school, or that the quiet of the place in which such premises are situated will be disturbed if a license be granted; or
- (d) For other valid reasons which may be shown.

Licensed hotels are required to have certain minimum accommodation, as, for example, sixty bedrooms, sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, etc. There is no regulation forbidding bar rooms being within a certain distance of schools or churches, though such proximity may constitute, as noted, a ground of protest. No license can be granted to any woman. The sale of liquor to any person under eighteen years of age is prohibited. In cities the fee for each hotel license is \$500.00; for each wholesale license \$1,200.00.

Bar rooms are closed from seven o'clock on Saturday night till seven o'clock on Monday morning, and on other nights of the week from half-past ten o'clock till seven o'clock the following morning. In hotels liquor may be sold during meals on Sunday to the *bona-fide* guests between the hours of half-past twelve and half-past two o'clock, and half-past five and half-past seven o'clock in the afternoon, respectively. Permission may be obtained to sell liquor at any time before one o'clock a.m. at any *bona-fide* banquet or supper being held in licensed premises. This law seems to be fairly well observed, except on special fete days. There are no barmaids. None of the bar rooms serve lunches. There are two bowling alleys connected with hotels, but no billiard, pool or other tables are permitted in the bar room, and no liquor is sold or supplied in any room set apart or used for such games. Gambling or playing for drinks is prohibited. None of the hotels have club rooms. One hotel has an anteroom off the bar. It is difficult to determine the influence of the bar rooms on the political life of the city. No liquor sellers are office holders, but it should be noted that with a Liberal Provincial administration, the President of the Liberal Organization keeps a liquor store and the Chairman of the East End Liberal Committee at the last election runs an East End hotel. It would appear that the liquor men hold a strong grip on the political situation.

Two of the hotel proprietors are of German extraction, the remainder English-speaking. The immigrant peoples patronize the hotels managed by Germans, but not exclusively. The liquor sellers do not serve as "bankers" or as "good neighbors" to the immigrant peoples. The "working people" do not hold their meetings or social functions in hotels. For the poorer people there is no substitute for the bar room.

The Provincial branch of the Social and Moral Council has its headquarters in the city. There is a Royal Templars Lodge and a W.C.T.U.

The most active temperance work was done three years ago, when an effort was made to secure Local Option. The temperance forces would, they claim, have won but for the East End opposition. The contest probably discouraged the building of hotels, and since that date the best hotel in the city is an unlicensed hotel controlled by a joint stock company of temperance men.

IX. SOCIAL LIFE.

Three main social classes may be distinguished:—

- (a) The families of professional, business and salaried men.
- (b) The families of English-speaking mechanics (increasingly "old country").
- (c) "The foreigners"—chiefly manual laborers.

Government House is democratic, so although there exist many groups there are no exclusive sets. Although, as in most Canadian cities, "calling" tends to become formal, hospitality is on the whole simple and genuine. Strangers are readily admitted into the social circle.

Within Class A may be recognized a self-constituted "smart set," composed of those who have made money rapidly and do not know how to spend it sensibly; e.g., persistent-rumor has it that the entertainments and conduct at the Country Club sometimes rival in coarseness those of the East End dance halls.

Among the mechanics who come as strangers from various parts, and whose wives are generally tied down closely to household affairs, there are few opportunities for social intercourse. The non-English peoples naturally group themselves according to nationality.

Among the wage-earning women there are two classes, the first including teachers, stenographers and clerks; and the second, girls working in hotels, restaurants, laundries, factories, and as domestics—the second class increasingly immigrant English and foreign. The members of the first

class are received into the best homes and the various social groups. Departmental stenographers attend Government House receptions.

The churches through their various organizations serve more or less as social centres. The most important church club is that connected with St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and generally known as the "German Club."

The Y.M.C.A., with a membership of about 1,000 (100 of them boys), and Y.W.C.A., with a membership of some 800, offer many social opportunities to the "better class" young men and women. The so-called "working" class young men and women have fewer advantages.

As there are thousands of young people without homes in the city, the problem of providing wholesome and adequate opportunities for social intercourse are well worth careful consideration.

Among men's organizations are a Canadian Club, which perhaps is educational rather than social, two political clubs and two chartered clubs.

There are a number of Women's Organizations. The national Council of Women is the most representative and probably the most influential. In addition to its general work the Council has itself attempted to meet specific needs. The Home of Welcome, an institution for immigrant girls, though supported by a Government grant, is under its management. So, also, the recently opened Girls' Rescue Home, which is supported largely by a city grant. The Alexandra Club, numbering about 35, gives occasional charity dances. The Daughters of the Empire number about 70. The Woman's Press Club is small but influential. The Daughters of England and St. Andrew's Society are quite active within their own circles.

It is of interest to note that there are in the city some 1,447 business telephones, 2,549 private 'phones, and some 300 rural 'phones connected with the local exchange.

There have been 703 automobile licenses issued to date this year. The cars vary in price from \$800.00 to \$3,500.00—the average being from \$1,800.00 to \$2,000.00. Most of them are sold 50 per cent. cash, 50 per cent. time.

As in most western towns, prominent, if not dominating, interests are Real Estate, Wheat, Party Spoils and other forms of money-making. The majority of the people have come west to "get on," and many of them take what seems the shortest road.

On the other hand the people are open-handed and open-hearted. Many of those who have "made good" are not satisfied with money, and are thinking how they may help their fellows and contribute to the future welfare of their city and nation. Recent advanced legislation in Saskatchewan would seem to indicate that Social considerations may yet "win out." Indeed, in the whole social life there is a curious mingling of narrowness and selfishness and even sordidness with a broad catholicity of spirit and a high idealism that bids fair to find expression in movements that some fearfully denominate Socialistic and others gladly hail as essentially Christian.

X. DELINQUENCY.

POLICE RECORD FOR 1912.

Drunk and Disorderly	1,239
Disorderly	17
Vagrancy	631
Threatening	2
Insulting Language	7
Profane Language	5
Fighting	22
Cruelty to Animals	2
Assault and Assault with Intent to Rob.....	107

Aggravated Assault	4
Pointing Firearm	2
Shooting with Intent	1
Wounding	1
Bodily Harm and Grievous Bodily Harm	11
Manslaughter	3
Indecent Assault	8
Seduction	1
Attempted Rape	1
Rape	2
Having Carnal Knowledge	1
Procuring	8
Keeping Bawdy House	1
Exposing Person	6
Unnatural Crime	1
Desertion	1
Non-Support	7
Neglected Children's Act	2
Not Sending Children to School	35
Illegitimate Children's Act	1
Theft	86
Robbing with Violence	2
Shop Breaking	3
Forgery	5
Uttering	4
Receiving	2
False Pretences	23
Selling Bread Under Weight	2
Extortion	2
Masters and Servants	125
Wilful Damage	5
Breach Election Act	1
Corruption	1
Breach Customs Act	2
Neglecting or Refusing to Pay Poll Tax	20
Obstructing Police	3
Assault on Police	11
Escaping from Custody	1
Carrying Firearms or Concealed Weapon	13
Selling Pistol to Minor	1
Breach Liquor Act	25
Breach Early Closing By-Law	1
Breach Health Act or Health By-law	124
Breach Medical Act	1
Breach Milk By-law	1
Dairies and Cow Sheds Act	4
Breach Vehicles Act	36
Breach Motor Act	22
Breach Bicycle By-law	18
Obstructing Lane	1

Breach Railway Act	13
Horse at Large	1
Cow at Large	1
Breach Dog By-law	4
Horse Without Weight	5
Driving Over Sidewalk	1
Posting Bills	1
Disturbing School	2
Insanity	6
	<hr/>
	4,810

N.B.—According to the police a large proportion of the crimes are due to drink.

The following is a study of the Indictable Offences under Criminal Code, August 1, 1912 to August 1, 1913.

Criminals According to Place of Birth.

Canada	48	or	28.74 per cent.
United States (whites)	33	or	19.76 per cent.
United States (negro)	15	or	8.98 per cent.
England	20	or	11.97 per cent.
Austria	21	or	12.57 per cent.
Ireland	7	or	4.19 per cent.
Scotland	7	or	4.19 per cent.
Wales	2	or	1.13 per cent.
Sweden	2	or	1.13 per cent.
Russia	2	or	1.13 per cent.
Bulgaria	2	or	1.13 per cent.
Macedonia	2	or	1.13 per cent.
Germany	1	or	.59 per cent.
France	1	or	.59 per cent.
Finland	1	or	.59 per cent.
Roumania	1	or	.59 per cent.
Servia	1	or	.59 per cent.
Turkey	1	or	.59 per cent.

167

NATURE OF CRIMES.

Crimes of violence	28
Crimes of sex	28
Crimes against property	83
Vagrancy	28

Of above Crimes Committed by—

Canadians.

Sex	3
Violence	6
Property	28
Vagrancy	11

United States—(whites):

Sex	3
Violence	3
Property	16
Vagrancy	11

"Great Britains."

Sex	6
Violence	0
Property	25
Vagrancy	5

South Eastern Europeans.

Sex	3
Violence	16
Property	9
Vagrancy	1

Negroes.

Sex	10
Violence	2
Property	3

Occupations.

Unskilled Labor	91
Skilled Labor	44
Other occupations (chiefly commercial)	32

Ages of criminals vary from 17 to 58 years. Average age, 29 years.

Of the 167 criminals, only 7 were women; of these 4 were negroes, 1 from Australia, 1 from the United States, and 1 a Canadian; 5 were crimes of sex and 2 of theft.

There is no open prostitution. The police are vigilant. The blocks are pretty clean, but it is strongly suspected that one or two of the hotels are used as houses of assignation. Attention should be called to the number of young girls who are about the streets and cafes unaccompanied, between eleven and twelve at night.

Gambling seems to be strongly suppressed, though recent charges publicly made seem to be sufficiently specific to call for an investigation. Any gambling in connection with pool rooms is of a nature that is difficult to detect or control.

There is no regular Juvenile Court, but juveniles are tried in the office of the Police Magistrate. Last year 12 indictable offences were committed by juveniles. Cases of truancy or what the magistrate terms "naughtiness" are dealt with very informally. There being no Detention Home, the only place of punishment is the jail, and the magistrate will not send children to jail. Incurable boys are sent to the Manitoba Reformatory at Portage la Prairie. There has recently been opened a Girls' Rescue Home, under the management of the National Council of Women, but supported by a city grant.

Aside from the guard rooms of the R.N.-W.M.P., there is only one police station in the city, and there are thirty men on the force.

The Superintendents and Inspectors of the R.N.-W.M.P. are made Justices of the Peace. The Police Magistrate must, in Saskatchewan, be a Barrister. He is appointed by the Provincial Government, his term of office being dependent upon the pleasure of the Government. The Government contributes \$500.00 to his salary, the remainder being provided by the city. The Police or Stipendiary Magistrate for Regina is a Justice of the Peace for the Province and a Magistrate

(authority equal to two Justices of the Peace) for the Judicial District of Regina. He has jurisdiction over cases of violation of City By-laws (disorderly conduct or drunkenness on the street is against city by-law); over cases of theft under \$10.00; disorderly houses, gaming houses, brothels, etc. With the consent of the accused, he has jurisdiction over all other cases except such crimes as murder, manslaughter, rape, treason and criminal libel. In cases of intoxication, disorderly conduct, non-support and vagrancy the Police Magistrate has large discretionary powers and may imprison or fine or suspend sentence.

There is no "adult probation" but the "suspended sentence" on the one hand and "release on parole" on the other often accomplishes the end in a round-about way. The summons is used in ordinary offences—in nearly all cases when the accused is not likely to attempt to escape. The Police Court is held daily.

The jail with accommodation for 30 or 40 is old and inadequate, the two guard rooms in connection with the R.N.-W.M.P. barracks are not modern, while the police court cells are, according to the Magistrate, nothing less than a public scandal. The only place at present in Saskatchewan where a woman can be imprisoned is in the penitentiary at Prince Albert. When the place of detention is not over-crowded each man occupies a separate cell, but there is no arrangement by which new and hardened offenders are kept separated. It is satisfactory to note that a jail is being built and a By-law has been passed to build a new Police Station.

There are no "correctional institutions" in the Province outside the Penitentiary at Prince Albert. The Governor of the Jail who is appointed by the Dominion Government had no previous experience with criminals but is said to be doing excellent work. The jail comes under the Department of Justice. The Secretary of the Bureau of Public Welfare "gets in touch" with prisoners before they are discharged, and on their discharge endeavours to place them in suitable situations.

Under the vagrancy section of the code non-supporting husbands may be sent to prison for six months. This generally results in some more or less satisfactory arrangement before the case comes to court.

A recent law gives a wide definition to desertion by which if a man conducts himself in such a way that his wife is forced to leave him a summons may be issued and an order granted that he should pay not over \$10.00 a week to the support of his wife. If this money is not paid a further summons may be issued requiring the man to show cause why money has not been paid. The practical difficulty is that the men leave the city or the country.

Attention should be called to the importance of the position of the Court interpreter. As most of the Court officials speak only the English language, the foreigners are almost absolutely in the power of the official interpreter. It seems hardly in accordance with British law and justice that to any one man should be given such responsibility—and such temptation.

The Police Commission is appointed by the City Council. In practice, it is a Committee of the Council, dealing with the business of Police Administration.

XI. DEPENDENCY.

Until within the past few months the relief work of the city has been unorganized and few statistics are available. The various churches and societies have given occasional help to needy individuals. But there has been no great distress apparent and no relief society.

Last year the Municipal Relief was under the management of the Health Department. 54 cases were aided after investigation. These are classified as follows: Families of sick-bread-winners, 14; of unemployed, 3; of able-bodied men who were drunken or lazy, 1; deserted wives with children, 6; widows with children, 10; aged single man, 1; aged single women, 2; Miscellaneous, 17. The maximum amount given to any one family last year was \$41.45.

No transportation is given without investigation.

A bureau of Public Welfare has been organized to do the work usually done by an Associated Charities, and as the name suggests, any other work that concerns the Public Welfare.

It has an independent Board on which, however, the city is represented.

The city's appropriation of \$2,000.00 for relief is to be handled this year by the Bureau.

The Secretary, the only official, has had training in social work, though not in Associated Charities work. He proposes to keep records and secure the co-operation of the various churches and societies.

In addition to relief work the Bureau acts as an employment bureau and cares for discharged prisoners. Steps are now being taken to provide what is practically a municipal lodging-house under the direction of the Bureau.

There is no farm colony to which vagrants may be sent.

There is no provision for the unemployed of whom during the winter months there are a large number.

The only society for the care of children is the Children's Aid Society. The receipts of this society for the year were \$1,987.05—the expenditure, \$1,805.39. The building occupied is provided by the Municipality which also supplies free water and light. Last year the Provincial Government paid \$500.00 for board of out-of-town children.

Under the provisions of the Children's Protection Act, the children are practically all placed in family homes.

The report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children gives full information re the Province of Saskatchewan, but the statistics for the city are not given separately. There is evidently need for an institution for wayward girls and another for the feeble-minded.

There are no homes for the aged.

XII. CHURCH LIFE.

A committee of ministers has secured the following information re the churches in the city:—

Presbyterian.	Seating Capacity	Morning attendance	Evening attendance
A	1,100	750	1,100
B	1,000	450	1,000
C	200	140	200
D	200	100	110
E	200	40	80
	2,600	1,480	2,390

Vocations of Officials.

A. Mayor; Barristers, 5; Gardener; Educationists, 2; Customs, 1; Farmers, 3; Butcher; Bursar; Doctor; City Public Works; Postmaster; Real Estate, 2; Builder; Financier; Industrial Manager; Secretary Board of Trade; Accountant.

B. Attorney; Real Estate, 3; Arts and Crafts; Manager; Retired Clergy, 2; Educationist, 1; Coal Merchant; Deputy Minister; Doctor.

C. Architect; Furnace Builder; Plumbers, 2; Farmer; Builder; Law Student; Merchants, 2; Real Estate, 2; Accountants, 2; Doctor.

D. Retired Farmer; Department Store Manager; Tailor; School Inspector; Retired Gentleman.

E. Mostly Mechanics.

Anglican	Capacity	Morning attendance	Evening attendance
A	500	500	500
B	160	110	160
C	200	135	200
D	150	50	75
E	200	125	....
F	100	....	50
G .....	....	50	....
Total	1,310	920	985

Vocations of Officials.

A. Insurance, 2; Law, 4; Retired Farmers, 2; Real Estate, 3; Bank Managers, 2; Contractor; Builder.

B. Carpenters; Auditors, 2; Clerks, 2; Contractor; Machinist; Architect; Insurance.

C. Real Estate; Auditors, 2; Grocer; Landlord; Grain Exchange; Carpenters, 4; Engineer.

D. Merchants; Clerk; Mechanic.

E. Bank Messenger; Joiners; Clerks.

Methodist.—Four churches. Seating Capacity, 2,250. Total average attendance, 2,170 (those who attend two services counted only once.)

Vocations of Officials.

Doctor; Lawyers, 9; Educationists, 6; Clergymen, 6; Merchants, 8; Builders, 11; Tradesmen, 7; Managers, 8; Agents and Travellers, 12; Clerks, 2; Manufacturer; Retired Farmer; Women, 9.

Baptists.—5 churches and missions.

Evangelical Association.

Reformed Presbyterian.

Salvation Army Barracks.

Two Lutheran Churches.

Roman Catholic Cathedral and German Catholic Church.

Roumanian Greek-Orthodox.

Jewish Synagogue.

Several other small sects.

The churches undoubtedly exert a powerful influence in the community. Within the last few years they have been giving a great deal more attention to social welfare. But a serious weakness of the churches, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A. and the colleges is their tendency to view matters from the standpoint of the institution rather than that of the community. It is a question whether self-centered organizations can develop unselfish men and women. Let me give a suggestive incident. I had approached a gentleman with the settlement scheme as outlined in the report on the East End, and had made the suggestion that he should enlist the services of half a dozen

young men who would be willing to live in such a settlement. I was quite prepared to be told that this plan was not the best, was not practicable—even quixotic. But I confess that I was not prepared for his reply. He considered that it was a splendid scheme and most desirable, but that in his opinion—and no man in Regina has a better opportunity than he of feeling the pulse of the young manhood of the city—that, in his opinion, it would be simply impossible to find in Regina six young men of the right kind who could be induced to live in this way. “Why,” he said, “there are no modern conveniences in the East End. It would be asking the men to go back to conditions of twenty years ago. Then the whole atmosphere is uncongenial. I couldn’t put it up to them.”

It came to me as a blow full in the face. Is there then so little patriotism—so little of the spirit of Christian service? Have our Christian institutions so molly-coddled our young men that they are incapable of voluntarily foregoing the advantages of “modern conveniences” and a “congenial atmosphere”?—even though they are perfectly indifferent to the fact that within five minutes’ walk several thousand people are living without either.

I want to “put that up to” our Christian leaders. If my friend’s opinion be correct then God help our poor country. And as for the churches—well—in simple decency let them at least “cut out” the consecration hymns.

XIII. THE EAST END.

East Regina is to a certain extent a community by itself. The following figures suggest the commercial and social activities:

- 31 Fruit and grocery stores.
- 17 Clothing and boot stores.
- 5 Second hand stores.
- 19 Other kinds of shops.
- 5 Butcher shops.
- 5 Laundries.
- 8 Barber shops in some of which are pool rooms.
- 6 Restaurants.
- 5 Licensed hotels.
- 7 Pool rooms.
- 3 Dance halls.

In the Eastern part of Regina is a district generally known as “German Town.” A special study was made of this district, the location of which is shown on the accompanying diagram. South Railway and Arcola Streets form a natural boundary on the North and East. The other boundaries had to be determined by the character of the houses and were as follows: Starting from the corner of South Railway Street and the lane between Halifax and St. John’s Street south to Twelfth Avenue. Then Eastward along Twelfth Avenue to the lane between Montreal and Quebec Streets. South again to Victoria Avenue and then Eastward along Victoria to the lane between Atkinson and Broder. South once more to Thirteenth Avenue and finally Eastward to Arcola Street. This district includes about thirty-three full city blocks—a region of small houses and vegetable gardens on 25-foot lots.

The district contains 607 houses. Information was not secured concerning 8 houses.

In 599 houses there were 1,927 rooms.

That is an average of 3.2 rooms to a house.

The majority of the rooms are medium or small and in a number of cases over-crowded. The ceilings are usually low, the average height being 7 feet—some only 6. Many of the houses are mere shacks, but on the whole they are in fair repair.

Water is being installed as far East as Winnipeg Street this year, or in about half of the district investigated. Where the water and sewer mains are laid the owners are compelled to install plumbing and connect with the mains on the street. In cases where the owner has not the money to make this installation an extension of time is granted by the Health Department. The practical difficulty is that over 60 per cent. of the houses are too poorly built to make connections possible.

PLUMBING.

In 599 houses, plumbing is already installed in 48 houses. According to the Act, the toilet must have direct light and ventilation. In 599 houses there are 15 baths.

Where the water is not installed, sanitary surface closets have been installed by the City Health Department in place of the old box closets. This has resulted in a decrease of the number of flies and infectious diseases.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Garbage is generally deposited in cans in the summer and in boxes in the winter. This is collected by the city scavengers and burned. Before cans were installed, a long educational process was necessary, involving many warnings and prosecutions. An increasing number of people are burning a considerable part of the garbage in their stoves.

There is a regulation requiring that ashes be put in boxes, but on account of the condition of the lanes and the soil it has been found desirable to deposit them on the lanes or the gardens.

According to the City By-law, manure must be deposited in a tight box with a close-fitting cover. This is the regulation most difficult to enforce, but warnings and prosecutions have had their effect, and the quantity of manure deposited in the lanes and on the lots is rapidly decreasing. Each family is permitted to keep one cow. A large number of the people take advantage of this. Much of the garbage is fed to the cows or the hens, and frequently the manure is put on the gardens.

Among the Ruthenians and Servians are found the dirtiest houses and among the Jews the worst littered yards. Bachelor's quarters are almost invariably dirty. Considering the lack of improvements, the sanitary conditions are on the whole better than might be expected. According to the officials of the Health Department there has been a very marked improvement within recent years even within the last few months. The people are becoming better educated in sanitary matters—the inspectors being patient yet strict and efficient school-masters. One garbage inspector spends all his time and two sanitary inspectors the greater part of their time in this district.

With prosperity have come better houses. The one or two roomed "shacks" are now giving place to five and six roomed cottages, and even large houses with all sanitary conveniences.

May 1st last was "Clean-up Day" in Regina. Immense quantities of refuse were taken from the lanes and lots and since then the appearance of the whole district has been much improved.

Eleventh Avenue is now being paved. It should be understood that the district can never be properly cleaned up and kept clean until all the streets and lanes are paved.

Remember—fifty per cent. of the cases of typhoid reported are from this district!

OWNERS AND TENANTS.

Of the 669 families interviewed:

374 owned their own houses.

282 were tenants.

10 did not pay rent (e.g., house owned by relatives.)

3 information not available.

The great majority of the Germans own their own homes. A few of them own other houses. A number of houses are owned by well-known companies and prominent citizens.

A few examples are suggestive:

Case A. Six-roomed house with plumbing. At the rear of the lot a small shack and behind this a summer kitchen. The owner, a German, instead of moving into his new house as his wife wished, rented it to an English family for \$50.00 a month. He was the owner of other property on which he expected sometime to erect a house for himself.

Case B. House filthy and in a bad state of repair—rented for \$15.00 a month, and a part sublet to other families or roomers. Place badly over-crowded. Owned by one of Regina's best known citizens. Place now placarded as insanitary.

Case C. House with two rooms—one used as kitchen and the other as a bedroom. Occupied by a German family of 9 persons. Rent, \$8.00 per month. The income of this family (several of whom work) is at least \$120.00 per month during the summer and fall.

HOUSE AND ROOM RENTALS.

In the 223 houses about which information was secured there were 679 rooms.

The total rental of these rooms is \$3,303.00 per month, that is, the average rental for each room is \$4.85 per month.

The average number of rooms in each house is 3.2, that is, the average rental per house is \$15.52 per month.

PERSONS AND FAMILIES TO A ROOM.

In the 599 houses where information could be secured there were living—669 families containing 3,222 persons. In many cases the "family" keeps lodgers: in some cases the family is a group of bachelors. It should be remembered that at this season (October) a large number of men who live in the district in the winter are in the harvest fields or on construction work.

The average number of rooms to a "family" is	2.9
The average number of persons to a room is	1.7
The average number of persons to a house is	5.4
The number of persons to a block is nearly	100.

OVER-CROWDING.

There were a number of cases of over-crowding—of these we give a few instances:

Case A. In a five roomed house, man, wife and fourteen boarders. Two men sick—beds filthy.

Rooms over-crowded.

(1) 13 x 9 x 8—936 cubic feet occupied by 6 adults.

(2) 10 x 9 x 6—540 cubic feet occupied by 4 adults.

(3) 10 x 9 x 6—540 cubic feet occupied by 4 adults.

Accommodation for 5 adults occupied by 14 adults.

Case B. In a "tenement" in which all the rooms are crowded a man was found sleeping in a clothes closet, 8 x 4 x 6½.

Case C. A four roomed house occupied by three families. In each family, a man, wife and child.

Case D. In two rooms, seven persons—a man, his wife, four children and a boarder. One girl was 16, and one boy about 18 years of age.

Case E. Four small rooms—man, wife and six roomers. Chickens running about the house. Two back rooms 9 x 9 x 6 and 9 x 7 x 7.

The Ruthenians are the worst over-crowded.

The 3,222 Persons According to Nationality and Position in Family.

Nationality	Adults	Children	Boarders	Total
German	679	896	124	1,699
Roumanian	117	127	108	352
Servian	111	111	37	259
Ruthenian	58	42	153	253
Hungarian	44	34	27	106
Jewish	43	57	2	102
Polish	38	39	44	121
English	36	37	15	88
Russian	20	21	71	112
Canadian	12	16	1	29
Bohemian	12	21	1	34
Slovak	10	19	....	29
American	4	3	....	7
Colored	4	....	....	4
Irish	3	4	....	7
Scotch	2	....	....	2
French	2	....	....	2
French-Canadian	2	5	....	7
Norwegian	2	....	....	2
Bulgarian	2	2	....	4
Ariabian	2	2	....	4
Greek	1	....	....	1
Total	1,203	1,436	583	3,222

N.B. The totals in the right hand column presume that the boarders are of the same nationality as the family which is generally but not always true.

Of the 1,436 children, 558 are under five years of age.

Time in Canada.—Of the 634 families who had come as immigrants to this country from whom information was obtained the average number of years in Canada was 5.9 years. The majority had been here under 4 years, but a number had come 20 to 25 years ago.

OCCUPATION.

697 about whom information was secured:

579 workmen earn \$41,226.00 per month. Making an average of \$71.20 per month.

36 retired persons (not counted in averages) or 5.2 per cent. of total workmen.

79 business men (not getting any fixed salary) or 11.4 per cent. of total workmen.

3 men unemployed.

WAGES.

The following estimates are based on the information given as to daily or monthly wages, but make no allowances for "off-time."

411 laborers get \$26,065.00 per month, making an average of \$63.40 per month.

24 clerks get \$1,819.00, making an average of \$75.80 per month.

89 mechanics get \$6,132.00 per month, making an average of 68.90 per month.

55 teamsters (with teams) get \$7,210.00 per month, making an average of \$131.09 per month.

N.B. The majority of these wage-earners are unemployed for several months every winter. In a large number of cases the income of the husband is supplemented by the earnings of the wife. This often involves the neglect of home and children.

School Attendance According to Nationality.

Of the 669 families there was one family about which information was not obtainable. In one Ruthenian family there was a boy of 9 who attended no school.

Of the 667 families—251 sent children to school. Of these 116 sent to the Public Schools; 135 sent to the Separate Schools.

German—337 Families.

Public School	36
Separate School	114

Roumanian—109 Families.

Public School	32
Separate School	2

Servian—56 Families.

Public School	20
Separate School	2

Ruthenian—36 Families.

Public School	1
Separate School	4

Hungarian—23 Families.

Public School	3
Separate School	4

Jewish—25 Families.

Public School	9
---------------------	---

Polish—22 Families.

Separate School	5
-----------------------	---

English—16 Families.

Public School	4
---------------------	---

Russian—14 Families.

Public School	3
Separate School	1

Canadian—4 Families.

Public School	2
---------------------	---

Bohemian—6 Families.

Public School	2
Separate School	1

Slovak—5 Families.

Public School	3
---------------------	---

American—2 Families.

None going to school.

Colored—2 families.

None going to school.

Irish—2 families.

Public School 1

Scotch—2 Families.

Public School 1

French-Canadian—1 Family.

Public School 1

Norwegian—1 family.

None going to school.

Bulgarian—1 Family.

None going to school.

Arabian—1 Family.

None going to school.

Greek—1 Family.

None going to school.

Earl Grey School.

The Principal of Earl Grey School furnishes the following statistics:—

Nationality	Grade I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total
Canadians born of British Parentage ...	19	9	6	4	38
British born	16	9	11	11	47
Roumanians	40	25	9	4	78
Servians	29	5	5	..	39
Germans	45	25	12	8	90
Jews	16	12	4	3	35
Austrians	1	2	6	1	10
Hungarians	10	6	2	1	19
Russians (other than Jews)	7	5	3	1	16
Chinese	3	1	..	..	4
U. S. A.	1	3	..	1	5
Bohemian .....	..	3	..	..	3
French .....	..	1	..	..	1
Totals	187	106	58	34	385

N.B.—A closer classification made two years ago shows, all told, representatives of twenty-two nationalities.

Since school opened the following numbers have not returned to the different grades:

Kindergarten	7
Grade I	52
Grade II	5
Grade III	6
Grade IV	6
Total	76

N.B. Among the non-English speaking peoples many families move from Regina to the country. This probably accounts for the large number leaving from Grade I.

The Separate Schools.

The Principal of the East End R. C. Separate school classifies his pupils as follows: Germans, 80 per cent.; English and French, 10 per cent.; the remainder being chiefly Russian, Polish and Hungarian.

The Principal of St. Mary's School estimated that in St. Mary's School and the East End School which are under one management the nationalities are as follows: Germans, from Austria-Hungary or Russia, 75 per cent.; Russians and Poles, 6 per cent.; French, 2 per cent.; English-speaking—English, Canadians, U. S. A., etc., 17 per cent.

The same truant officer acts for both the public and the separate schools, and it would seem that an earnest and effective effort is being made in this district to enforce the act re school attendance.

In the public school excellent work is being done by the school nurse, not only in the school, but in the homes of the scholars. Her reports show that conditions similar to those in other foreign districts exist in East Regina, and demand special community efforts to supplement the ordinary work of the schools.

The separate school system gives rise to rather unexpected difficulties; for example, only non-Roman Catholics are welcomed to the Night Schools conducted by the Public School Board. Again, the playgrounds are practically under the control of the Public School Board. This may mean the exclusion of Catholic children. Still further, in any effort to make a wider use of the school plant for community purposes a narrow view on the part of the Public School Trustees—whatever its financial justification—would make the community work impossible through the barring out of one section of the community.

Church Attendance According to Nationality.

Of the 669 families, information was not secured concerning 2. Of the 667 families, 489 stated that they attended some church, 178 stated that they attended no church.

Germans attending church	316
Roumanians " "	68
Servians " "	6
Ruthenians " "	15
Hungarians " "	16
Jewish " "	21
Polish " "	14

English attending church	13
Russians " "	2
Canadians " "	4
Bohemians " "	5
Slovak " "	1
Americans " "	1
Colored " "	0
Irish " "	2
Scotch " "	2
French " "	1
French-Canadian " "	1
Norwegians " "	1
Bulgarians " "	0
Arabians " "	0
Greeks " "	0
Total	489 families.

Number of Families Attending each Denomination.

Roman Catholic	288
Lutheran	79
Roumanian	70
Jewish	21
Church of England	11
Nazarene	6
Salvation Army	5
Presbyterian	4
Methodist	3
Baptist	1
Adventist	1
Total	489 families.

CHURCHES ATTENDED BY VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.

German—337 Families.

Roman Catholic	238
Lutheran	73
Roumanian	2
Presbyterian	1
Methodist	1
Church of England	1
Attending no church	21

Roumanian—109 Families.

Roumanian Church	62
Nazarene	3
Lutheran	1
Presbyterian	1
Adventist	1
Attending no church	41

Servian—56 Families.

Roman Catholic	2
Roumanian	2
Nazarene	2
Attending no church	50

Ruthenian—36 Families.

Roman Catholic	12
Roumanian	3
Attending no church	21

Hungarian—23 Families

Roman Catholic	14
Lutheran	1
Nazarene	1
Attending no church	7

Jewish—25 Families.

Jewish Church	21
Attending no church	4

Polish—22 Families.

Roman Catholic	13
Lutheran	1
Attending no church	8

English—16 Families.

Church of England	8
Salvation Army	2
Roman Catholic	1
Methodist	1
Baptist	1
Attending no church	3

Russian—14 Families.

Roman Catholic	1
Roumanian	1
Attending no church	12

Canadian—4 Families.

Salvation Army	3
Roman Catholic	1

Bohemian—6 Families.

Roman Catholic	3
Lutheran	1
Methodist	1
Attending no church	1

Slovak—5 Families.

Lutheran	1
Attending no church	4

American—2 Families.

Roman Catholic	1
Attending no church	1

Colored—2 Families.

Attending no church	2
---------------------------	---

Irish—2 Families.

Roman Catholic	1
Church of England	1

Scotch—2 Families.

Presbyterian	2
--------------------	---

French—1 Family.

Roman Catholic	1
----------------------	---

French-Canadian—1 Family.

Church of England	1
-------------------------	---

Norwegian—1 Family.

Lutheran	1
----------------	---

Bulgarian—1 Family.

Attending no church	1
---------------------------	---

Arabian—1 Family.

Attending no church	1
---------------------------	---

Greek—1 Family.

Attending no church	1
---------------------------	---

NOTES.

Germans.—(a) St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, though on Scarth St., draws largely from the Germans of the East End. The Parish priest claims about 350 families and 100 unmarried persons, and has a Sunday School of from 350 to 400 children.

(b) The German Evangelical Lutheran Church claims about 460 communicants in the city, but only 96 "voting members," and has a Sunday School of about 100 children.

(c) Another small German Lutheran Church claims 4 families.

(d) The Evangelical Association (so-called German Methodists) though composed of people of German descent is practically in Regina an English speaking denomination.

Roumanian.—(a) The Roumanian Greek Church has been closed for some months. There was some trouble about the priest that led to his leaving. A priest from a country parish comes about once in two months. A leading layman complains that the young people are becoming very irreligious.

(b) A Roumanian Seventh Day Adventist missionary has recently commenced work and claims to have already enrolled 9 families.

A curious incident happened recently when the minister of the Evangelical Association was asked in the absence of the priest to conduct a funeral service at the home of a Roumanian, and afterwards in the Greek Orthodox portion of the cemetery.

Servian.—The "Nazarene" Church appears to be a Protestant organization. Informal religious meetings are held in a private house.

Ruthenian.—The "orthodox" have no church of their own. The Presbyterian Church has recently sent in a Ruthenian missionary: As yet he has no congregation.

The Jews.—A new synagogue has recently been erected, but so far there have been no regular meetings.

Query.—Have the English Protestant churches no contribution to make to the religious life of the community?

Ward Politics.—As no election was in progress at the time of the investigation, it was impossible to observe the political methods used in the district. Those who profess to know the "inside" confess that liquor and money are used freely at election time. Certain "key-men" are named, who exercise a wide influence among the immigrants and thus command the consideration of the politicians.

The "boss" of one foreign society who was worth about \$300.00 or \$400.00 four years ago, is reputed to be worth over \$100,000.00 at the present time.

XIV. SOCIAL CENTRES.

A study was made of some of the hotels, pool rooms and dance halls, in or adjacent to the district. These are patronized in part, though by no means exclusively, by residents of the East End. Outside of the activities of the Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches and the moving picture theatres, these places offer the only social and recreational opportunities open to our immigrant population.

Thus we Canadianize "the foreigners."

Bar Rooms.—Visits were paid at different hours from 9 a.m. to 11.30 p.m., and on different days to hotels patronized by "working men."

Hotel A—16 visits; average number in bar room	16 men
Hotel B—20 visits; average number in bar room	53 men
Hotel C—18 visits; average number in bar room	14 men
Hotel D—17 visits; average number in bar room	13 men
Hotel E—19 visits; average number in bar room	19 men

In these five bar rooms at any hour of the day 115 men

The conversation and conduct was usually coarse. Quarrels were frequent.

(In hotel E, lights were in the bar room on Saturday evenings, but when agent sought admission lights were immediately turned off.)

Pool Rooms.—Visits were paid at different hours from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., and on different days to pool rooms and bowling alleys, patronized by "working men."

Pool room A—19 visits; average number of men	17
Pool room B—18 visits; average number of men	14
Pool room C—20 visits; average number of men	14
Pool room D—19 visits; average number of men	17
Pool room E—18 visits; average number of men	15
Bowling alley—18 visits; average number of men	16

In these 6 pool rooms or bowling alleys at any hour 93 men.

Most of the rooms are fairly clean. D is very dirty. (In several of these places boys apparently from 12 to 15 years of age are employed. They stated that they worked from 9 or 11 a.m. to 12 p.m., and received \$8.00 or \$9.00 a week.)

Dance Halls.—A. Privately owned; dances two or three times a week; orchestra of five to seven pieces, three played by members of the owner's family. The mother acts as door-keeper, and collects from the men 50 cents each, ladies free. The father and owner acts as general manager—well conducted.

B. Lower grade; conducted by a committee of a national organization; usually two dances a week; available at any time for special parties. On ordinary nights there is an attendance of 50 to 70 people representing eight to ten nationalities.

C. Closed at present; usually two dances a week, with an attendance of about 100, and often a rough house.

The young men who patronize these halls are chiefly laborers or mechanics; the girls, employees in restaurants, hotels, laundries and factories.

Not infrequently there is drinking and fighting so that it becomes necessary to station policemen to prevent disturbances.

In A, one German girl said to agent: "This is the only place where we German young people are able to come together and have a good time. Here I am able to have a splendid time for nothing. When a late hour strikes, I go to bed happy and tired and feel like a woman."

In B, a young fellow told agent: "I like this better than to lie on my dirty bed all the time. The room where I am staying drives me mad; I am not satisfied with these people with whom I live, and my job is hard in the day-time, so I am very willing to spend my 50 cents twice a week because I have here an hour of life."

An Incident.—On one visit the agent had a rather peculiar experience which, even with his limited command of English, he tells effectively: "When I was going around, just when I passed in front of the ladies, one of them took me by the sleeve and said, 'Sit down, young man.' When I was seated beside her, she began, 'Do you dance?' 'No.' 'Why?' 'Because I don't like it,' I replied. 'I don't like it myself,' she said. 'Why are you here?' 'For me it is the only life before death with sorrow and no hope.' 'No hope for you?' I questioned. 'Who are you?' she asked again. 'You have not good clothes, but you have a cleaner face than the others. Are you not a Polish man? Do you drink? Where are you living?' So she began with many such questions, and when she had finished in broken English, I began speaking to her in Polish. When I learned

that she was Polish I asked her, "Who are you?" "I am," she replied, "a young lady from Poland. I have a good home in Russia, but I was compelled by the Russian Government to leave my native land or go to Siberia. I had a short time to leave my fatherland, so I started with a small amount of money on the way to Canada. When I arrived here I had no money in my purse, no friend, no protector, so I started this life. Now I am lost—lost forever. Once I lived like a woman, now I only exist."

Then she started up and I saw she was tall and had a good figure, but her face was different from her figure, and when she took her coat from the wall I saw tears in her eyes. I helped her with her coat. She thanked me and said these last words to me, "I am your sister lost forever. For me there is no future—no hope. You are a man. When you learn what freedom is go—go and teach Russia the same freedom, and the payment for the work should be the love and gratitude of many millions of people like myself. I will see you again—don't follow me." So rising she went quickly outside while the others were dancing. And I sat down again without a word to her, without being able to follow her. So she has gone forever."

A Suggestion.—In order to meet the social needs of the east end I would suggest the establishment of a Social Settlement.